JEH O&C # 153

~~White House~~

David Walsh

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 29, 1942

Re: Senator Walsh case

Mr. Tamm sent in for the Director the attached:

(1) Complete summary memorandum with exhibits.

(2) Memorandum of information given to Senator Barkley.

hcb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

LBN:NWD

May 21, 1942

Honorable David I. Walsh
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I appreciated very much indeed the sentiments expressed in your letter of May 20th. As you know, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, since I became its Director in 1924, has been devoted to the fundamental task of investigating facts, and facts only. Our one primary concern is to secure the truth in any inquiry coming within our jurisdiction. The record of the Bureau and its men, I am sure, speaks for itself in the discharge of its duties.

I have always held to the view that we have an even greater responsibility to thoroughly establish the innocence of one unjustly accused than to secure the facts which would substantiate the guilt of one similarly accused.

You may rest assured that I was happy indeed to render every possible assistance in establishing the facts which have so thoroughly disproved the unjust allegations which were made against you.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Photostat to B.F. [?]

DAVID I. WALSH
MASSACHUSETTS

United States Senate

20 May 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I want you to know that I deeply appreciate your efforts and those of your organization in seeking the truth in connection with the recent unpleasant and disagreeable incident in which my character and patriotism were questioned.

While I realize that no public servant needs to be thanked for doing his duty, yet I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation of the service you and your organization have rendered the public, and particularly me, in connection with this trying ordeal through which I have passed.

Please know that I am most grateful and proud to know that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is headed by a man who has the courage to seek and find the truth and render justice.

I thank you for your cooperation in exonerating me from the diabolical plot to injur my character and patriotism.

Sincerely yours,

David I. Walsh

I N D E X

	Page
Initiation of Investigation	1
Tactics of the New York Post to Discredit the FBI and the Investigation Conducted by It	2
Methods Employed by the New York Post in its Inquiries	2b
Information Furnished by Maurice Rosenberg Concerning his Relations with the New York Post	2b
Information Furnished by Dr. Harry Russel Stone Concerning his Interview with Representatives of the New York Post	2c
Relations Between New York Post and Knud Louis Maisel	2d
Information Alleged to be in the Possession of the New York Post, according to Mr. George Boden, a personal friend of the attorneys for the New York Post	2e
Allegations made by Beekman in his original affidavit given to his attorney, Harvey Strelzin, dated April 30, 1942, that Senator Walsh visited Beekman's house of degradation, and that homosexuals obtained national defense information from sailors at his house	3
Allegations made in Beekman's affidavit to his attorney, Strelzin, dated May 4, 1942, elaborating on his original affidavit of April 30, 1942	5
Beekman's interview with Bureau Agents on May 2, 1942, in which he partially identified Senator Walsh as being a habitue of his house of degradation	6
Affidavit executed by Beekman on May 7, 1942, given to the District Attorney's Office of Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, stating that his affidavits of April 30 and May 4, 1942, given to Strelzin, had not been read or sworn to by him	8
Signed statement given to Special Agents of the FBI by Beekman on May 16, 1942, admitting the habitue of his house, whom he had previously identified as Senator Walsh, was actually Dr. Harry Russel Stone of Clinton, Connecticut	8

INDEX - Cont.

Page

Affidavit executed by Beekman, given to the New York Post, alleging that his signed statement of May 16, 1942, was obtained under duress 13

Interview by Bureau Agents with Charles Fred Zuber on May 2 and 4, 1942, in which he identified the person introduced to him by Beekman at the latter's house as "Doc", to be Senator Walsh 15

Signed statement given by Charles Fred Zuber to Bureau Agents on May 14, 1942, stating his identification of Walsh was erroneous and that the individual introduced to him as "Doc" by Beekman was definitely Dr. Stone 17

Signed statement given by Charles Fred Zuber to Bureau Agents on May 15, 1942, setting forth the circumstances surrounding the inception of this case 19

Information furnished by John Alfred Oneal, identifying the "Doc" who went upstairs with Mickey McCabe as Dr. Stone and not Senator Walsh 21

Interview by Bureau Agents with Dr. George H. Ramsey, who identified the habitue of Beekman's house, known as "Doc", to be Dr. Stone 21

Signed statement furnished by Dr. Harry Brassel Stone to Bureau Agents on May 13, 1942, admitting his presence at Beekman's house on the occasions when Senator Walsh was allegedly there 22

Signed statement given to Bureau Agents by Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby, dated May 15, 1942, corroborating information furnished by Zuber as to the probable inception of this case 25

Frank Malerba in signed statement to Bureau Agents on May 20, 1942, identified the individual alleged by Beekman to be Senator Walsh, who went upstairs with Malerba, to be Dr. Stone 27

Information furnished by George Wilbur Fox, denying that he introduced Senator Walsh to Beekman as the latter alleged 29

Interview by Bureau Agents with Herman Muller who denies knowing Senator Walsh and denies knowledge of espionage activities on the part of any homosexuals 30

I N D E X

	Page
Interview by Bureau Agents with Eilliam Elberfeld, who denies knowing Senator Walsh and denies engaging in espionage activities	30
Werner Heins Clauss denies knowing Senator Walsh and has no knowledge of espionage activities being carried on by any homosexuals	30
Joseph Malch denies knowledge of espionage activities being carried on by homosexuals and denies knowing Senator Walsh	31
Knud Louis Maisel states he saw individual resembling Senator Walsh at Beekman's house in summer of 1940, which was prior to time Beekman alleges to have met Senator Walsh	32
Charles Ferdinand Crown, a habitue of Beekman's house, states William Elberfeld is pro-Nazi, but denies knowledge of espionage activities being carried on by this individual or other homosexuals	32
Robert A. Long, former attorney of Beekman, who is a homosexual, denies knowledge of espionage activities carried on by homosexuals and denies knowing Senator Walsh	34
Twenty habitues of Beekman's house deny knowledge of any espionage activities being carried on among homosexuals and deny ever seeing Senator Walsh at Beekman's house	35
Conclusions	35
Outstanding Investigation	38

E X H I B I T S

	Number
Affidavit Executed by Beekman for his attorney, Strelzin, dated April 30, 1942	1
Affidavit given by Beekman to his attorney, Strelzin, on May 4, 1942	2
Affidavit given by Beekman to the District Attorney's Office of Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, dated May 7, 1942	3
Four photographs of Dr. Harry Russel Stone, with identifying notations by Luber and Beekman, and one photograph of Senator Walsh, with a notation by Luber	4

June 27, 1942

RGF:JR

MEMORANDUM

Re: William Elberfeld, with aliases;
Espionage - G; Alien Enemy Control

Initiation of Investigation

This investigation was predicated upon information furnished to this Bureau on April 30, 1942, by Mr. Morris Ernst, who advised that one Gustave Herman Beekman, the proprietor of a house of degradation at 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, who was found guilty on a sodomy charge on April 30, 1942, in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, New York, had identified a picture of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts as that of an individual who had frequented Beekman's house.

On the morning of May 1, 1942, you will recall the Attorney General advised the FBI he had heard ONI was bringing to Washington several persons to try to identify Senator Walsh at sight. Admiral Wilkinson of ONI was then advised of the facts of this case and denied that ONI was sending such witnesses to Washington. At noon on May 1, 1942, when the Attorney General was advised by the FBI that ONI had denied they were sending witnesses to Washington, the Attorney General said he thought the Bureau should deny any investigation.".....Just make the investigation and say nothing." The Attorney General further stated he thought he would call Senator Barkley and ask if the latter desired a private investigation.

On May 2, 1942, copies of an affidavit dated April 30, 1942 given by Beekman to his attorney, Harvey L. Strelzin, which was printed in the New York Post, were furnished to Mr. McIntyre, the Attorney General and Admiral Wilkinson.

On May 4, 1942, Mr. McIntyre was advised by the FBI that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is interested in this case only in so far as it pertains to possible espionage, and that we are not interested in any personal aspects. At this time Mr. McIntyre advised the FBI was absolutely right in proceeding along these lines. Also on May 4, Mr. Oscar Cox, in conversation with the Director, advised that Senator Barkley had asked him for all available information so that the latter could be fully informed in case any Senator wishes to discuss the matter on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Cox was advised that we were investigating all leads and a copy of our complete report would be furnished to him.

On May 11, 1942, a copy of the investigative report of Special Agent R. A. Newby, dated May 7, 1942, at New York City, was forwarded to the Attorney General, and on May 19, 1942, a summary of information in this case

was prepared and transmitted to the Attorney General, along with a copy of the report of Special Agent Newby, dated May 16, 1942.

On the floor of the Senate on May 20, 1942, Senator Barkley made public the fact that investigation conducted by this Bureau had conclusively shown that Senator Walsh had not frequented the house of degradation of Gustave Beekman.

TACTICS OF THE NEW YORK POST TO DISCREDIT THE FBI AND THE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY IT

Alleges FBI Used as Private Detective Agency

In the Washington Evening Star of May 20, 1942, it was stated Mr. Thackrey, editor of the New York Post, had stated, "The New York Post does not now, nor has it ever believed in secret trials or the use of the Department of Justice as a private detective agency, even in behalf of the Senators".

Of course you will recall the Federal Bureau of Investigation entered this case inasmuch as it was alleged espionage activities were being carried on at this house, and in furtherance of an investigation of this character it would naturally be a factor to ascertain definitely whether a Senator, who is actually ranking member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, was a visitor of this house. It is therefore apparent the New York Post was inferring the investigation conducted by the FBI was to "whitewash" Senator Walsh, whereas in fact this investigation was conducted to determine if espionage activities were being carried on at Beekman's house.

FBI as Political Police

On May 21, 1942, in an open letter to the Attorney General, Mr. Thackrey stated he was writing to protest certain matters in the Attorney General's conduct "which indicate the Federal Bureau of Investigation, long the pride of our democracy, has under your direction been recently used as though it were the counterpart of the secret political police of Communist Russia or Nazi Germany".

In elaborating on this statement, Thackrey remarked the twenty-five page summary of the investigation of the FBI in this matter, which was furnished to Senator Barkley, states the Attorney General's personal conclusion that Senator Walsh was not the man who visited Beekman's house; that the Attorney General's conclusion might or might not be correct, but the public is denied the evidence on which it is based.

FBI Investigation Alleged Incomplete

Thackrey further stated the investigation of the Department of Justice had been incomplete, inconclusive and peculiar in several respects.

He said the Attorney General was notified by him personally by telephone on May 18, 1942, that Beekman had reaffirmed his original identification of Senator Walsh.

Thackrey stated that no Agent of the Department of Justice or the FBI sought to obtain either Beekman's first or third affidavit from the New York Post, and that no reporter or executive of the newspaper had yet been questioned concerning additional information upon which a thorough investigation might be conducted. In connection with these statements you will recall a photostatic copy of Beekman's first affidavit was furnished to the New York field division on May 1, 1942, by Marvin Berger, a reporter for the New York Post, and inasmuch as the third affidavit of Beekman, executed on May 16, 1942, contained no additional evidence in the investigation of this case, a copy of such was not requested from the New York Post, although a copy of this affidavit, as printed in the New York Post on May 22, 1942, is in the Bureau files.

Concerning Thackrey's statement that no reporter or executive of the newspaper had been questioned concerning additional information upon which a thorough investigation might be conducted, it is pointed out that the FBI did not contact these individuals inasmuch as the identity of the person alleged to be Senator Walsh had been established, both by competent witnesses and by a statement of the person himself. However, upon the request of the Attorney General on May 23, 1942, Mr. Thackrey was interviewed by Agents of the New York field division on May 25, 1942, and he stated he would furnish no further information which the Post might have either to this Bureau or to the Attorney General.

So far as his allegation is concerned that the investigation conducted by the Bureau was incomplete and inconclusive, it is pointed out that every witness who Beekman stated observed the alleged Senator Walsh at his house, has been interviewed, and each witness has definitely stated he had never seen Senator Walsh there, and identified the person alleged by Beekman to be Senator Walsh, as Dr. Harry Russel Stone of Clinton, Connecticut.

Alleged Duress by FBI

In an editorial in the New York Post on May 21, 1942, it is stated, "As the FBI proceeded with its investigation, the Post was informed by one of Biddle's assistants that the FBI was preparing a preliminary report, and that there was no doubt Walsh had been visiting the Beekman house. The FBI had received at that time several statements from witnesses who said they had seen Walsh there. How FBI Agents obtained recantations from these witnesses has been veiled in mystery by Biddle. Despite Biddle's deliberate withholding of these essential facts, however, Beekman has told in an affidavit how he was browbeaten and sweated into reversing himself".

No information has been received concerning the identity of the individual who may have furnished such a statement to the New York Post. As a matter of fact, only two of the witnesses interviewed by this Bureau after having been talked to by representatives of the New York Post changed their stories, namely, Beekman and Charles Zuber. It is to be noted that the affidavit given by Beekman to representatives of the New York Post in this regard states with reference to his interview with Bureau Agents, "I was very nervous. They continued to propound questions to me until they had to call a doctor..... It was finally agreed to put down in writing that 'Doc' was the man I called Mr. Walsh. They (the FBI) insisted upon it. What else was I to do but to agree to it and sign such a statement."

You will recall that available records at the New York office, maintained during the time Beekman was interviewed, fail to indicate that duress was used. Further, it is to be noted that during the interview with Beekman he was examined by a physician and no ill effects or signs of duress were found.

With reference to Charles Zuber, it will be recalled he changed his story voluntarily and has made no allegation of duress or third degree methods employed by Bureau Agents.

Department Requested to Give Consideration to
Instituting Legal Action Against New York Post

By memorandum dated May 21, 1942, it was suggested to the Attorney General that serious consideration be given to instituting legal action against the New York Post and the persons associated with representatives of this paper or those who have been otherwise connected with the instigation of the scheme to discredit the Bureau. No reply has been received from the Department as yet.

METHODS EMPLOYED BY THE NEW YORK POST IN ITS INQUIRIES

On May 28, 1942, the New York office was advised by Maurice Rosenberg, who was formerly connected with the Massachusetts Crime Commission, that Mr. Lieberman and Mr. Flynn, employees of the New York Post, told him they wished to get information on the background of Senator Walsh and that since Rosenberg had raided numerous places in and around Boston frequented by homosexuals, they felt he could help them. Rosenberg said they particularly referred to a raid which he had conducted on the Somerset Turkish Bath located at Pemberton Square in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1937.

Lieberman and Flynn remarked they had information that Senator Walsh was at this place at the time of the raid, but was allowed to escape without being arrested. Rosenberg said this was not true and added that

Lieberman and Flynn suggested that he go to Boston and check on old records concerning this raid or any other raids he had conducted, and if possible find someone who was at a place frequented by homosexuals and who would fit the description of Senator Walsh. According to Rosenberg, Lieberman and Flynn suggested to him that if this could be done Rosenberg might state that this individual was known as "Doc". They told him the FBI had brought a ringer into the case by mentioning a "Doc" from Connecticut and further told him that if he could determine the identity of "Doc" from Connecticut and show that "Doc" and Senator Walsh are friends or that "Doc" and Senator Walsh are identical, he could "write his own ticket". According to Rosenberg, Lieberman made the remark that Rosenberg was the only sort of individual who could help them out in this situation. Rosenberg said that in talking to Lieberman and Flynn he gained the impression that the New York Post may have statements from other individuals placing Senator Walsh at Beekman's house, but the characters of the individuals furnishing the statements were such that they could not be used. Rosenberg added that according to Berger of the New York Post, that newspaper has an affidavit from Daniel Coagley, former Governor's counselor in Massachusetts, denouncing Senator Walsh as being a homosexual.

On June 5, 1942, Rosenberg left for Boston in the company of Marvin Berger, and upon his return to New York advised the New York field division that while in Boston they had visited various police department officials, as well as former District Attorney Thomas O'Brien. Rosenberg said they had absolutely no success, and that the officials apparently resented considerably the fact that the New York Post was attempting to gain information of this type, especially during wartime. Rosenberg said the New York Post is exerting considerable pressure and spending a considerable amount of money in an effort to locate the man named "Doc", whose name they believe to be Doc Waters.

According to Rosenberg, Berger said he had gone to Westchester to interview a doctor who is a prominent official, but the doctor, although apparently very nervous, denied knowing anything about Beekman's house. In this connection it is pointed out that Dr. George Ramsey, who you will recall furnished the New York field division the name of Dr. Stone, telephonically advised the New York office on May 21, 1942, of the above-mentioned visit by Berger, and Ramsey said at that time that although Berger had threatened to publish his name in the New York Post, Ramsey denied having any knowledge concerning Beekman's house. The New York field division was subsequently advised by Rosenberg that Dr. Ramsey had furnished the name of Dr. Harry Russel Stone to the New York Post.

Dr. Stone, upon reinterview by Bureau Agents on June 27, 1942, advised that Marvin Berger, Beekman's attorney Strelzin, and Maurice Rosenberg, interviewed him at his home on June 26, 1942. He stated these individuals said they had a copy of the statement which Stone gave the FBI,

in which Stone remarked that he knew Senator Walsh. They also told Stone they knew that in 1934 Senator Walsh and Stone were at the Somerset Turkish Baths in Boston, but left five minutes before this place was raided. Stone denied this and Rosenberg then said he had seen Stone there. Stone admitted that many years ago he had visited the Carver Street Baths in Boston, Massachusetts.

Strelzin and Berger then told Stone that Senator Walsh had told the FBI that Walsh knows Stone but Stone continued to deny knowing Senator Walsh. Stone said he was questioned thoroughly concerning the statement he had given to the Agent of the FBI, particularly as to the length of the statement, the places where he signed it and whether his signature was close enough to the writing on the statement to prevent the FBI from adding additional details. Strelzin during the interview with Stone told Stone the reason for questioning him was to prevent Beekman from receiving a sentence of twenty years and Strelzin intimated that he would ask for a public hearing to which Stone would be called as a witness unless Stone gave a statement to the effect he knows Senator Walsh. Stone was requested to come to New York City during the week beginning June 28 to confront Senator Walsh.

Maurice Rosenberg advised the New York Field Division on June 27 that Strelzin and Berger during the above interview with Stone browbeat him; threatened him with publicity and appearance at a public hearing; took pictures of him and questioned him thoroughly about the statement he had furnished the FBI. Rosenberg said that in spite of these tactics Stone steadfastly denied that he knows Senator Walsh. Rosenberg added that Strelzin and Berger are planning to interview Dr. Ramsey during the week of June 28 and threaten him with publicity because they feel he double-crossed the New York Post by identifying Dr. Stone to the FBI. According to Rosenberg, Strelzin remarked that he could have made plenty of money out of Senator Walsh, indicating to Rosenberg that Strelzin had considered blackmailing Senator Walsh. Dr. Stone told the Bureau Agents upon their interview with him on June 26 Strelzin had remarked that he is not making any money out of this case because Beekman is penniless. Stone said that from Strelzin's general conversation he suspects that Strelzin may attempt to blackmail him.

New York Post Attempts to have Knud Louis Haisel
Proceed to Washington to Identify Senator Walsh

On June 1, 1942, Knud Louis Haisel, who is presently being held under bond as a material witness for the District Attorney in New York in a burglary case and against whom there is a deportation proceeding filed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised the New York Field Division that Marvin Tanger of the New York Post told him the Post would take Haisel to Washington on June 2, 1942, to identify Senator Walsh and that the Post would arrange for Haisel's release on bond.

Maisel subsequently advised the New York Office that he was unable to effect a release from the Eighth District Precinct due to the fact that Immigration authorities had placed a detainer against him. Maisel said Marvin Berger had communicated with him and had requested information as to whether Maisel had divulged Berger's interest in the case to anyone and Maisel replied that he had not. According to Maisel, Berger then stated it was his opinion the FBI was behind the refusal of the Immigration Department to release Maisel. However, Maisel said he told Berger this was not the case inasmuch as his bond had ceased to be effective when he was taken into custody by local authorities in February 1942.

GEORGE BODEN, FRIEND OF THE NEW YORK POST ATTORNEYS, STATES NEW YORK POST HAS AFFIDAVITS FROM SEVEN WITNESSES WHO CAN PLACE SENATOR WALSH IN BEEKMAN'S HOUSE

On June 12, 1942, the New York Office was advised by Mr. George Boden, a Chicago attorney who is now one of the officials of the Office of the Coordinator of Information in New York City, that he, Boden, is a personal friend of the attorneys for the New York Post. He stated that the weekend before the Post broke the Walsh story he went over the evidence with the attorneys for the New York Post and said he personally knows the Post has affidavits from seven witnesses who can place Senator Walsh in Beekman's house. He related that Walsh's attorney had approached the attorneys for the New York Post in an effort to have them drop their exposure of Senator Walsh and that Walsh's lawyer is reported to have made the statement that Walsh did not visit Beekman's house fourteen times as accused but, in fact, had been there only four times.

According to Mr. Boden, the conversations between Walsh's attorney and the attorneys for the New York Post were recorded by secret recording devices operated by the Post officials. Mr. Boden further advised that the Post had obtained a photograph of Senator Walsh having unnatural relations with a page boy of the Senate in the Riggs Bath House in Washington, D. C., several years ago, and that a settlement was made by Walsh to keep this particular act of misconduct on his part secret. Boden said he was advised by the Post attorneys that after they started their exposure of Senator Walsh they received a number of voluntary tips and leads on other acts of misconduct by Senator Walsh which produced additional data of a evidentiary nature.

There is no indication from the comprehensive investigation conducted by the Bureau in this matter that the above statements made by Boden are true. On the other hand, the activities of the New York Post in this matter would seem to show otherwise.

ALLEGATIONS MADE BY BEEKMAN IN HIS AFFIDAVIT DATED APRIL 30, 1942

1 May 1942

On May 1, 1942, the New York Post carried the headline, "Link Senator to Spy Nest", and published an article containing excerpts from an affidavit given by Beekman on April 30, 1942, to his attorney, Harvey L. Strelzin.

This affidavit stated in substance that Senator Walsh was introduced to Beekman by Wilbur Fox in September of 1940, at which time Beekman had a house on Warren Street in Brooklyn, New York. Beekman stated he moved from Warren Street to 329 Pacific Street in Brooklyn, New York, on January 1, 1941, where he has operated a house since that time. Beekman said Senator Walsh came to his house on Pacific Street on at least eight or ten occasions, and that on at least three occasions the Senator went upstairs with one Frank Malerba, who is now a United States soldier at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Beekman remarked that Senator Walsh had met and spoken to one Charles Zuber at his house on many occasions, and to Beekman's knowledge had committed sodomy on Frank Malerba and one Micky McCabe, who is presently a United States sailor assigned to the USS Griffith.

Beekman said that in July, 1941, Senator Walsh was in the garden of Beekman's house, talking with a Mr. William Elberfeld; that Elberfeld was an officer in the German army and had always said Germany would win the war, no matter what happened. Beekman further said Elberfeld stated "Hitler was his god", and that on at least four or five occasions Elberfeld brought sailors in United States Navy uniforms to Beekman's house, and on these occasions questioned them concerning the ships on which they were stationed, when the ships arrived, when they would leave, and particularly whether they were going to Iceland.

Beekman said that often a German by the name of Herman would accompany William Elberfeld, and that Herman was all German and stated the United States was no good and all the gold which the United States had was useless. Beekman said that in the early spring of 1941, Herman came to Beekman's house with a United States soldier, a southern boy from Georgia, at which time Herman questioned the soldier carefully about when he was going to Newfoundland, how many were going, and where he was stationed.

Beekman stated further that an individual named Eric, who was sent to Beekman's house by Elberfeld, was pro-German and had talked to several sailors from the submarine tender "Vulcan".

Beekman said Elberfeld on two occasions came to his house with [illegible] the United Navy, and also on two occasions brought an [illegible] to his house.

The following is a list of the people who Beekman stated visited his house at 329 Pacific Street:

"Carel Wainwright, also known as Miss Wainwright.

Simone Simone, whose real name was Seymour Simons, owner of the Simons Stores on Fifth Avenue, New York City.

One Andrew, known as the Princess, now working as second butler at 12 Carroll Street, Newport, Rhode Island.

Lionel Bunryfour, known as Miss Mitzie. He works as a switchboard operator in an apartment hotel.

Gunner Miller, known as Gubban. He worked as a butler in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brewster. Their summer home was in Oyster Bay. His relatives lived in Hamburg, Germany, and he was thoroughly pro-German.

Carl Eckman, known as Carlotta. He is a butler for a wealthy lawyer on Park Avenue. He was a friend of Gunner Miller.

Emil Carlson, known as Amelia, head waiter at the Gripsholm Restaurant on 57th Street between 8th and 9th Avenues, New York City.

Donald McDell, known as Miss Newark. He and his brother own a German warehouse in Newark. Known as Vanderhoef & Lafayette Warehouse, 392-398 Seventh Avenue, Newark, New Jersey."

In connection with the above affidavit, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit #2, Beekman advised Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in the presence of Assistant District Attorney Alding and a member of the Office of Naval Intelligence on May 2, 1942, that he did not write this affidavit, such having been written by Strelzin. Beekman added he did not recall swearing that the information which he furnished Strelzin was true and correct, but he did remember signing it. He said it was his impression the information which he gave his attorney on that occasion, namely April 30, 1942, was to be used by the District Attorney's office, and he had no idea whatsoever that this information would be made public.

With further reference to the execution of the affidavit dated April 30, 1942, given by Beelman to Strelzin, Beelman, in an affidavit given to the District Attorney's office on May 7, 1942, not only repeated the information given above on May 2, 1942, but also stated he had positively not made the following statements which appear in his affidavit of April 30, 1942:

"That Senator Walsh kissed the sailors."

"That Senator Walsh committed sodomy on Frank Malerba and Vicky McCabe".

"That Wall Street Jack on many occasions professed loyalty to Germany".

He also stated he had not mentioned that Elberfeld was an officer of the Germany army, or pro-Nazi, in the same paragraph in which he stated he saw Senator Walsh speak to Elberfeld.

However, on May 25, 1942, Beelman gave an affidavit to his attorney, Strelzin, stating he had actually read his affidavit of April 30, 1942, and recalled swearing it was true and correct, and that he actually had furnished the information appearing therein to his attorney, Strelzin.

[illegible] BEELMAN'S AFFIDAVIT DATED MAY 4, 1942

On May 4, 1942, Gustave Beelman gave another affidavit to his attorney, Strelzin, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit #2.

In this affidavit Beelman reiterated that Willy Fox introduced Senator Walsh to him, and stated that Fox was very friendly with Elberfeld. He said that on Christmas of 1940, Elberfeld gave Fox many gifts to distribute to his friends. Among Fox's friends were soldiers and sailors. Beelman said Fox would often ask the sailors what ships they were from.

Beelman said the best he could remember, the last time Senator Walsh came to his house was in the latter part of January, 1942; that while at his house, the Senator never ate or drank, and that on one occasion he invited the Senator to dinner, but the latter said he could not stay, as he had to go back to Boston.

With reference to Beekman's affidavit of May 4 he advised the District Attorney's office in an affidavit on May 7 that Strelzin told him this affidavit was being taken for Judge Leibowitz and furthermore denied that he had referred to Mr. Walsh as Senator Walsh in his affidavit of May 4 and although he signed the affidavit of May 4 he did not read it or swear to its content. In Beekman's affidavit of May 4 it is stated that "On Christmas of 1940 Elberfeld gave Fox many gifts to distribute to his friends. Among Fox's friends were soldiers and sailors." Beekman said in his affidavit to the District Attorney's office on May 7, 1942, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit Three, that he distinctly corrected Strelzin on this statement and told him that Fox did not give these presents to soldiers and sailors but gave them to persons who lived in Beekman's house, none of whom were soldiers or sailors. In a subsequent affidavit submitted to attorney Strelzin on May 25, 1942, a copy of which is not available to the Bureau, Beekman stated that his affidavit of May 4, 1942, was read by him, that he did refer to Senator Walsh in this affidavit and that he would swear as to the truth of its content.

BEEKMAN'S INTERVIEW WITH BUREAU AGENTS ON MAY 2, 1942

Upon being interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 2, 1942, in the presence of Assistant District Attorney Aldino and a representative of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Beekman stated his full name is Gustave Herman Beekman, commonly known as George Beekman, and that he was born in Gammalstort, Sweden, June 19, 1887. He entered the United States in 1912 and became a United States citizen through naturalization in 1918. He advised that since his arrival in the United States he has followed the occupation of florist and general gardener, and for the past five years has operated houses which are frequented by homosexuals. It is further noted he has been arrested on two previous occasions on charges of sodomy, on one occasion for operating a degenerate house, and on another occasion for violation of the Alcohol Beverage Control Law.

During this interview Beekman stated that in September, 1940, while he was running a house of degradation on Warren Street in Brooklyn, New York, one George Wilbur Fox, known among homosexuals as "Madame Fox", brought a friend of his, whom he introduced as "Mr. Walsh", to this house. At this time several soldiers were present at the house, but Beekman was unable to recall any of their names.

According to Beekman, this Mr. Walsh visited his house four times from September to November, 1940. Beekman said that in December, 1940, he moved to 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, where he has operated a house of degradation since that time. In the middle of April, 1941, according to Beekman, Fox brought Mr. Walsh to Beekman's house on Pacific Street, at which time Beekman stated he did not recognize Mr. Walsh and was introduced to him by Fox under that name.

Beekman remarked he believed Mr. Walsh visited his house on Pacific Street approximately eight times, and mentioned specifically that Mr. Walsh visited his house in July, 1941, October, 1941, and January, 1942. Beekman said that during Mr. Walsh's visit to his house in July, 1941, he, Mr. Walsh, exchanged a few words with one William Elberfeld who, according to Beekman, was formerly in the German army and entertains pro-Nazi sympathies. According to Beekman, after Mr. Walsh spoke with Elberfeld, Walsh went upstairs with one James McCabe, also known as Mickey McCabe and Kenneth Torrence McCabe, who is a sailor in the United States Navy. After coming downstairs with McCabe, Mr. Walsh then went upstairs with McCabe's shipmate, named Painter, who later was reported killed when the USS Reuben James was sunk. Beekman remarked that he asked Mr. Walsh to have dinner with him, but Mr. Walsh said he had to go to Boston.

Beekman added that during Mr. Walsh's visit in October, 1941, he went upstairs with one Frank Maluba, also known as Frank Malerba and Frank Marino. According to Beekman, the only other person who had seen Mr. Walsh at Beekman's house, besides Fox, McCabe, Painter, Malerba and Elberfeld, was one Charles Fred Zuber, a member of the Merchant Marine, who formerly stayed at Beekman's house.

During the above interview Beekman specifically stated that Mr. Walsh had never been called "Doc" and that the only name under which he knew this individual was "Mr. Walsh". He remarked, however, that on one occasion when he was asked by Zuber who Mr. Walsh was, he said, "I do not know who he is. It may be the Senator, God knows."

During the interview twelve photographs were displayed to Beekman, one of which was the photograph of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. Upon observing these photographs Beekman picked out the photograph of Senator Walsh stating that "the photograph is a very good likeness" to the individual he knew as Mr. Walsh, particularly the double chin, but upon being asked if he could state definitely whether the photograph was that of the individual he knew as Mr. Walsh, Beekman stated he could not.

Upon being questioned concerning the statements which he had made in his affidavit of April 30 concerning possible espionage activities being carried on by the various homosexuals, Beekman was unable to furnish any definite information that such activities were, in fact, being carried on by these homosexuals.

espionage by various homosexuals

AFFIDAVIT EXECUTED BY BEEKMAN ON MAY 7, 1942, GIVEN TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE OF KINGS COUNTY, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

On May 7, 1942, Beekman, in an affidavit given to the District Attorney's Office of Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, reiterated that Wilbur Fox introduced Mr. Walsh to him. In this affidavit Beekman stated that Walsh visited his house on the last Sunday in July, 1941, at which time he recalled that the following persons were present: Charles Zuber, Jimmy Maguire, Frank Malerba, Mickie McCabe and a sailor named Painter. Beekman stated that on this occasion Mickie McCabe went upstairs with Mr. Walsh. As Mr. Walsh was leaving Beekman said to Mickie McCabe, "How do you like this gentleman?" McCabe said, "He is a very nice man, Mr. Walsh is." Beekman said that he, Beekman, then stated, "Maybe he is the Senator. Who knows?" Upon being questioned as to what prompted him to say, "Maybe he is the Senator," Beekman replied "Because it is the same name and I have heard rumors about Mr. Walsh". Beekman was asked as to whether he made this statement to McCabe or to Zuber. Beekman replied he said that to McCabe, but that he believed Zuber was present. Beekman further stated that Mr. Walsh again visited his house in October, 1941, at which time he stated that one Frank Malerba was there and he believed Zuber was there. Beekman said that he recalled on this occasion that Mr. Walsh went upstairs with Malerba. The above two were the only occasions that Beekman was able to give the names of other individuals who were present during the visits of Mr. Walsh.

It was brought out in the questioning that Beekman stated emphatically Mr. Walsh had a very ruddy or red complexion on the occasion of each of his visits to Beekman's house.

Beekman, upon being questioned further concerning the statement made by him in his affidavit of April 30, 1942, to the effect that one "Wall Street Jack" had "on many occasions professed a loyalty to Germany", stated that he had never heard "Wall Street Jack" say anything about Germany and that the statement to that effect in his affidavit of April 30th is a falsehood.

Upon being shown the photograph of Senator Walsh, Beekman stated that he could not positively say that the photograph of Senator Walsh is identical with the Mr. Walsh who visited his house.

SIGNED STATEMENT GIVEN TO SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION BY BEEKMAN ON MAY 16, 1942

"New York, N.Y.
May 16, 1942

"I, Gustave Herman Beekman, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents R. A. Newby and H. O. Hawkins, whom I know to be Special

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been informed that any statement I make can be used against me in court.

"I was born in Gammalstort, Sweden, on the 19th of June, 1887. I entered the United States at Boston, Massachusetts on the 3rd of October, 1912. I became a United States citizen through naturalization in the United States District Court of Boston, Massachusetts on the 15th of March, 1918.

"Since my arrival in the United States, I have resided most of the time in New York City and my occupation is that of florist and general gardener.

"On the 17th day of May, 1940, I moved from New York City to, I think, 139 Warren Street, Brooklyn, New York. In December of 1940, I moved to 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, where I resided until the 14th of March, 1942 at which time I was apprehended by members of the District Attorney's staff on a charge of sodomy. Since my apprehension I have remained continuously in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, New York.

"On April 30, 1942, I was found guilty by jury in the State Court in Brooklyn, New York in connection with the sodomy charge which I was being held on, and I am presently located in the Manhattan County Jail, New York City, awaiting sentence. I would like to state at this time that prior to my trial in connection with the sodomy case it was my desire to plead guilty to the sodomy charges which had been preferred against me, but that I conferred with my attorney, Mr. Harvey L. Strelzin, and he advised me that he had been in conference with Judge Leibowitz and had been advised by the Judge that I would receive no consideration whatsoever for entering a plea of guilty; that I would receive the same punishment on a plea of guilty or if I stood trial. Based on this advice, I naturally took my chances by standing trial.

"For the past five years I have not followed any gainful occupation but have operated in connection with my home a house which is frequented by homosexuals. I would like to state at this time that I, myself, am a homosexualist and have been such since the age of 25 or 26.

"One of the homosexuals who visited my house was known by the name of "Doc". This individual resided on a farm in Connecticut and was not known by any other name in my house. Sometime in July of 1941, I had a conversation with Charles Zuber at which time I told him that "Doc" may be Senator Walsh but I had no information upon which to base this conclusion.

"While awaiting trial in Brooklyn, New York, I was called into the office of Mr. Louis Aldino, Assistant District Attorney for Queens County,

and was questioned by him and my lawyer, Harvey L. Strelzin, concerning persons who visited my house in Brooklyn. They asked me to describe the individual known as "Doc" and I described another individual known as Dr. Ramsey. They told me that this was not the "Doc" to whom they had reference, so I described to them the "Doc" from Connecticut. They then asked me if I knew who this individual was and I told them "No". They then told me that this individual is Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. Mr. Aldino stated at that time that, "We have accomplished a lot today".

"On the evening of April 30, 1942, after I had been convicted of the sodomy charge, my attorney, Harvey Strelzin, came to me at the jail at 9:30 at night and showed me three pictures that he said were pictures of Senator Walsh. He asked me if they resembled the person who was known to me as "Doc" and I told him they did. I would like to state at this time that the individual known as "Doc" does resemble a great deal the photographs of Senator Walsh. However, after being displayed a photograph of the individual whom I knew as "Doc" and a photograph of Senator Walsh in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 15, 1942, there is now no doubt in my mind that Senator Walsh was not the individual I knew as "Doc" but that the photograph which has been displayed to me with the photograph of Senator Walsh is the individual who actually came to my house and was known to me as "Doc".

"Mr. Strelzin then asked me questions concerning the visits of Senator Walsh and others to my house, at which time he wrote a statement which I later signed but I did not read nor do I recall swearing that it was true and correct. I have been displayed a photostatic copy of the affidavit which Mr. Strelzin took from me in the County Jail on April 30, 1942 and I note in this affidavit where I stated that Senator Walsh frequented my house on many occasions. However, I would like to state at this time that the statement contained in my affidavit is erroneous and was based on information which I had obtained from my attorney, Mr. Strelzin, and Mr. Aldino after they had advised me that the individual whom I knew as "Doc" was in reality Senator Walsh. I also note in the affidavit that I stated that Wilbur Fox introduced Senator Walsh to me. I would like to correct all previous statements in this connection and state that at no time did Wilbur Fox or any other person ever introduce to me anyone as Senator Walsh.

"I would like to also state at this time that all statements I have made which reflect the name of Senator Walsh were based on information I had received that "Doc" was in reality Senator Walsh and that in each of these instances when I referred to Senator Walsh I was actually referring to "Doc".

"On May 4, 1942, Mr. Strelzin further questioned me concerning

individuals who came to my house at which time he wrote a second statement which I signed, which I neither read nor remember swearing to was correct. In this statement also appears the name of Senator Walsh and in each instance the information I gave to Mr. Strelzin was concerning the individual known to me only as "Doc" and that in each instance I substituted the name of Senator Walsh for "Doc".

"It is my desire at this time to state that at all times previously when I have referred to Senator Walsh orally or in statements or affidavits that I was substituting the name of Senator Walsh for the individual who was known only to me as "Doc" who resided on a farm in Connecticut.

"My only purpose in making this statement is to endeavor to correct any statement that I have previously made relative to Senator Walsh and to cooperate in every manner possible with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I would like to also state at this time that the name of Senator Walsh would never have appeared in any statements or affidavits executed by me if I had not been advised by Mr. Aldino and Mr. Strelzin that the individual known to me as "Doc" was Senator Walsh.

"I would like to state at this time that when I executed the affidavit for my attorney, Mr. Strelzin, in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, New York, on April 30, 1942, it was my impression that this affidavit and information which I was furnishing was to be used by the District Attorney's Office and I had no idea whatsoever that this information would be made public or be furnished to any newspapers.

"In connection with the second affidavit which I gave my attorney in the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, on May 4, 1942, Mr. Strelzin, my attorney, informed me that this second affidavit was taken for Judge Leibowitz.

"On Thursday, May 14, 1942, I was visited by my attorney, Mr. Strelzin, in the Manhattan County Jail, New York City, at which time he advised me that I would appear the following week before Judge Leibowitz in the Judge's private chambers at which time photographs would be displayed and that he, Mr. Strelzin, desired that I identify the photographs.

"I would like to again state that this statement has been made by me purely and voluntarily with no threats or promises having been made and that my only purpose in making this statement is to tell the truth and endeavor to correct erroneous statements which I have previously made.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of four pages, and I am placing my signature on all of the pages in this statement.

(S) Gustave Herman Beekman

Witnesses:
(S) H. O. Hawkins
Special Agent, F.B.I., New York City.

(S) R. A. Newby
Special Agent, F.B.I., New York City."

Beekman gave the following physical description of "Doc":

Age	62 to 65
Height	5' 11"
Complexion	ruddy
Eyes	grey, big
Hair	thin, silvery
Nose	heavy
Teeth	prominent, some gold, upper
Build	well built, corpulent stomach
Face	double chin, heavy jowls
Speech	educated

In order that the facts might be clear as to the circumstances under which Beekman was interviewed on May 15 and 16, 1942, there is set out below a copy of the log which was maintained by Agents of the New York field division covering these interviews:

May 15, 1942

5:45 PM - Beekman arrived at the New York Office accompanied by New York City Police Department detectives.

6:00 PM to
8:45 PM - Beekman was questioned by Special Agents Newby, Spigner and Hawkins. Agents Devine and Grubbs also were in the room at different times. All of these Agents were not in the room at the same time.

8:55 PM - Beekman was served with sandwiches and coffee.

9:45 PM to
10:15 PM - A statement was taken from Beekman.

10:15 PM - Beekman was examined by Dr. Thomas Dwyer, the regular physician used by the New York Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of making physical examinations of prisoners, was brought in to make an examination of Beekman in order to insure that Beekman was not being mistreated and was under no duress.

10:30 PM -
to 12:30 AM,
May 16, 1942 General conversation was had with Beekman by the Agents.

12:30 AM - Beekman left the New York Office accompanied by the New York Police Department detectives.

May 16, 1942

11:30 AM - Beekman, accompanied by the detectives, arrived at the New York Office.

11:30 AM to
12:30 PM - Beekman was questioned and a statement was obtained from him.

12:30 PM to
2:00 PM - General conversation with Beekman.

2:00 PM - Beekman left the New York Office with the detectives.

Affidavit Executed by Gustave Beekman
on May 18, 1942

In the edition of the New York Post for May 20, 1942, a copy of an affidavit given by Beekman on May 18, 1942 was printed. On May 25, 1942, the representatives of the New York Post refused to furnish a copy of this affidavit to representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The following is a copy of the affidavit as it appears in the New York Post:

"The following affidavit was sworn to by Gustave Herman Beekman, accusor of Sen. Walsh, on Monday - just two days after the FBI "sweated" him into a recantation of his charges which he now swears:

'I was questioned on Friday, May 15, 1942, by the FBI from 3:30 P.M. until approximately 1 A.M. I was questioned by Mr. Newby and one I think known as Mr. Hasking.

'I was further questioned by the FBI on Saturday from 11:30 A.M. until 5 P.M. that afternoon. I was questioned at great length about Sen. Walsh but very little about Elberfeld. The FBI wanted me to identify someone else as Mr. Walsh. They showed me a picture of a man called 'Doc'. They wanted me to say that this is the man I called Mr. Walsh. They wanted me to agree that this 'Doc' was the man and let it go at that. They questioned me for about six or seven hours. They questioned me at great length. I was very nervous. They continued to propound questions to me until they had to call a doctor. I was in a state of nervous collapse. The doctor administered to me. I don't know the name of the doctor but he was sent for by the FBI.

'They had a stenographer present when I was questioned. It was finally agreed to put down in writing that 'Doc' was the man I called Mr. Walsh. They (the FBI) insisted upon it. What else was I to do but agree to it and sign such a statement?

'I then asked them what we were going to do with the other Mr. Walsh -- the real Mr. Walsh that visited my home. They would not answer me. I was told there was no Mr. Walsh at my home. It was Doc. The 'Doc' they showed me and whom I know is a Doc from Connecticut looks very much like Mr. Walsh. Even the FBI agreed that the pictures look alike. They are men of about the same age; but I know that the 'Doc' they wanted me to identify as Mr. Walsh and the Mr. Walsh who visited my home are two different people.

'The FBI asked me to sign the statement. Even though I knew it was untrue, I signed it. There was nothing else I could do.

'When I was shown the picture of 'Doc' I originally told them that the picture was 'Doc' from Connecticut. The 'Doc' from Connecticut who they asked me to identify as Mr. Walsh has been coming to my home for more than five years.

'They showed me the pictures of Elberfeld and Herman. They asked me if they questioned the sailors and I said yes. That part of the examination I did not sign. I asked Mr. Newby about it and he said it was not necessary.

'I was so nervous that I almost fainted and that is the reason they sent for a doctor. I was very sick and very nervous.

(Signed) GUSTAVE HERMAN BEEKMAN'

Sworn to before me this 18th day of May, 1942.
Dennis Barnett
Notary Public, N. Y. Co. Clerk's No. 530
Commission expires March 30, 1944."

Interviews by Bureau Agents with Charles Fred Zuber on May 2 and 4, 1942

Charles Fred Zuber who is a native-born American and a member of the Merchant Marine was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 2 and 4, 1942, and advised that in the latter part of July, 1941, he was at the house of degradation run by Beekman at which time he was introduced by Beekman to an individual called "Doc". At this time Zuber stated that an individual named James McGuire and two sailors named McCabe and Painter were also present. In Zuber's presence "Doc" engaged in conversation with Beekman concerning the latter's tomato plants which were not maturing properly. "Doc" told Beekman that he would give him some vitamins, the same kind that he used on his farm in Connecticut, which would make the tomatoes mature right. Zuber stated that he was of the impression that prior to his arrival at Beekman's house that afternoon "Doc" had filled a date with sailor Mickey McCabe.

After "Doc" left Zuber stated Beekman turned to him and said, "Do you know who 'Doc' is?" Zuber said that he did not and Beekman then told him that "Doc" is really Senator Walsh of Massachusetts but that he should only refer to him as "Doc". Zuber stated that at no time while "Doc" was at Beekman's house at the time in question did Wilbur Fox, William Elberfeld or Herman Mueller come around.

Zuber said that the next and last time that he saw "Doc" or came in contact with him was on Saturday afternoon October 18, 1941, at Beekman's Pacific Street house. Zuber stated at this time he was doing some painting for Beekman and "Doc" asked him to go upstairs with him. According to Zuber, "Doc" approached him a second time and when Zuber again refused him, he went upstairs with an individual named Frank Marino, also known as Frank Malerba. During this visit Beekman again told Zuber to be sure not to mention Senator Walsh's name but to refer to him as "Doc". Zuber said that during the time that "Doc" was there on this visit he did not observe either Wilbur Fox, William Elberfeld or Herman Mueller at the place.

During this interview a photograph of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts was displayed to Zuber at which time Zuber, upon viewing the photograph, stated, "That's the splitting image of 'Doc', the man who Beekman told me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts." When asked if he were positive beyond a doubt that the photograph which he observed was a picture of "Doc", Zuber replied, "I could not be absolutely positive until I look at the person in the flesh but to me this picture looks exactly like 'Doc'."

Zuber furnished the following description of "Doc":

Age [illegible] years
Height [illegible]
Weight [illegible] pounds [illegible]

Build	Pudgy, fat, heavy trunk with large stomach
Hair	Grayish white, thinning, straight, silky, with a distinguishing whiteness on the temples
Eyes	Light blue or gray
Eyebrows	Gray, normal
Ears	Prominent, particularly heavy lobes
Nose	Normal in size, very red in color
Chin	Double chin, fat heavy jowls, jowls hanging heavy from jaw in front of ears
General shape of face	Fat, moonshaped
Complexion	Florid, clean-shaven
Face	Wrinkled and spotted with age, old-age splotches on forehead
Glasses	Either fine gold or silver rimmed, reading only
Hands	Large and pudgy
Peculiarities	Plaintive expression on face; talked in a slow deliberate manner; medium soft voice; when listening to one talk, constantly nervously cleared throat in subdued manner; moved about with great effort like a feeble old man.

With reference to possible espionage activities being carried on by various homosexuals, Zuber stated that the only definite information which he had along this line was concerned with William Elberfeld. Zuber stated that on one occasion he had shipped on the SS MEMPHIS CITY to Honolulu and upon his return Elberfeld asked him why he had not written him from Honolulu. According to Zuber, he also asked what sort of cargo the ship had carried and if the ship had been held up in Honolulu because the crew was unloading heavy machinery. Elberfeld asked particularly if the cargo had gone to the Army.

Zuber said that Elberfeld not only questioned him along these lines but also one Joseph Malch and one Werner Clauss, both of whom were members of the Merchant Marine at that time, and had made a trip to Honolulu on the SS CHICKASAW CITY, which carried a cargo of Government war supplies. According to Zuber, these two had discussed with Elberfeld the kind of cargo they had carried and told him that it was Government cargo. Zuber said that at that time it was his belief Elberfeld was not attempting to obtain information concerning the American war effort which could be turned over subsequently to the Axis powers but rather believed that Elberfeld had made this conversation for the purpose of showing interest in these subjects.

Zuber further advised that on one occasion when Werner Clauss was getting ready to sail on the SS CHICKASAW CITY to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, he told Elberfeld that this ship would carry war supplies to Russia. According to Zuber, Elberfeld also asked Clauss whether the SS CHICKASAW CITY was going to the Red Sea by way of Capetown or by the Panama Canal and when it was going to leave. With regard to Elberfeld's sympathies, Zuber said that he had heard Elberfeld state Hitler is a great man and has done great things for Germany, specifically that he has unified the country, has dispelled all internal strife, has done away with depressions and has wiped out Communism. Zuber added that Beekman did not wish him to have anything to do with Elberfeld, not because Beekman believed Elberfeld to be pro-Nazi, but in Zuber's opinion, on the grounds of professional jealousy.

Signed Statement Given by Charles Fred Zuber to Bureau Agents on May 14, 1942

Upon reinterview on May 14, 1942, Zuber was shown a group of photographs among which was the picture of Dr. Harry Russel Stone. Upon observing the photograph of Dr. Stone, Zuber appeared to be embarrassed and stated that he was definitely certain that the picture of the individual known to him as "Doc", and furnished the following signed statement in connection with this matter:

1 —

1 —

[Dr. Stone looks like Walsh ?]

"May 14, 1942.
New York

"I, Charles Fred Zuber, make the following voluntary statement to A. F. Spigner and R. A. Newby, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been advised that this statement may be used against me in Court:

"In a signed statement, dated May 3rd and May 4th, 1942, which I gave to Special Agent A. F. Spigner, I related the details concerning two visits to George Beekman's house at 300 Pacific Street during 1941 made by an individual who was introduced to me by Beekman as 'Doc' and whom Beekman later told me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. This man was known at Beekman's house as 'Doc' and I have never heard anyone refer to him as Mr. Walsh or Senator Walsh, except Beekman.

"Today in the New York F.B.I. Office I was shown by Special Agents A. F. Spigner and R. A. Newby a group of photographs and from this group I selected two photographs which I numbered I and II and on the back of which I wrote my name.

"These two photographs which I numbered I and II are photographs of the man to whom I had previously referred as 'Doc' or Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

"In regard to the photograph which I previously identified on May 2, 1942, in the New York F.B.I. Office as being a photograph of this 'Doc', I wish to state that I am now positive that I made a mistake in this identification and that the man in that photograph is not the person whom I knew as 'Doc', and whom Beekman informed me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

"I arrived at this conclusion when I had a chance today to compare the photograph which I identified on May 2nd as being 'Doc' with the photographs which I numbered I and II and I know from this comparison that they are not photographs of the same man.

"I have read the above statement which consists of one typewritten page and have initialed all corrections made by me and I find that this statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) CHARLES FRED ZUBER

Witnesses:
R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
A. F. Spigner, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

Signed Statement given by Charles Fred Zuber to Bureau Agents on May 15, 1942

Zuber also furnished the following signed statement concerning the circumstances under which this matter was brought out at the sodomy trial of Beekman:

"New York, New York
May 15, 1942

"I, Charles Fred Zuber, voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agent A. F. Spigner, whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been advised that what I say may be used against me in court.

"I recall that on May 6, 1942, in the New York FBI office I stated to Special Agent A. F. Spigner and Special Agent R. A. Newby that shortly before I was scheduled to testify in the sodomy trial of George Beekman in Brooklyn, on the first day of the trial a messenger approached me as I was

sitting among the spectators and told me that I was soon to be called to the stand and that Judge Leibowitz had instructed that I bring out in my testimony the name Mr. Walsh as being among the prominent people who had visited Beekman's house at 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

"At this time I wish to state exactly what happened on this occasion. During the trial when I was sitting in the court room among the spectators beside Donald O'Dell, who was waiting also to testify, the individual whom I have called the messenger came down the aisle and beckoned to me from the side door of the court room for me to come out of the court room into the corridor. I am not sure exactly when this took place, whether it was in the morning or the afternoon of the first day of the trial, but I know it was shortly before I testified. I got up and went out of the court room into the corridor and this individual said that Judge Leibowitz wanted the name Mr. Walsh brought out in my testimony and that Mr. Aldino would lead me with questions which I was to answer and which would give me a chance to bring out the name Mr. Walsh. This messenger said that I was not to use the name Senator, that I was to say only Mr. Walsh. This messenger also told me at this time that I was just to tell as I had told it to Mr. Aldino that I knew this individual by the name of 'Doc' and that it was Beekman who told me that he was really Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, except that I was not to refer to this individual on the stand as Senator Walsh, I was to say Mr. Walsh.

"I do not know the name of this messenger but I believe that he is connected with Mr. Aldino or the office of the District Attorney for Kings County because I have seen this person in Mr. Aldino's offices and it seems to me that he was employed there, and during the trial of Beekman he sat with Aldino inside the railing in the front of the court room. He was not in any sort of uniform. I always have seen him in civilian clothes.

"In any of my conversations with Mr. Aldino at no time did he tell me to bring out the name Walsh in my testimony. Instead he had told me that he did not think that I would have to testify but I was subpoenaed and had to come to the court room.

"I was never interviewed by Judge Leibowitz at any time and neither was I talked to by anyone in his chambers. I have never been in Judge Leibowitz's chambers in the court house in Brooklyn. The only time that Judge Leibowitz ever spoke to me was while I was on the stand when after I had brought out the name Mr. Walsh as being identical with 'Doc', he turned to me and told me to go ahead and describe him, and I went ahead and described 'Doc'. After I had finished describing 'Doc', Judge Leibowitz asked me if I should see 'Doc' again, would I recognize him, and I told him I would.

"It was the next day of the trial that Judge Leibowitz called me up before the court and after asking me some questions about my background and citizenship status put me in the custody of Mr. Aldino.

"I recall during a court recess soon after I had testified, and I think that it was the lunch recess of the first day of the trial because I am under the impression, but I am not sure, that I testified on the morning of the first day, that Mr. Aldino took me into the district attorney's room next to the court room and said to me that Judge Leibowitz wanted me put back on the stand so that I could identify some pictures. The impression which I have at this time is that Judge Leibowitz wanted me to identify 'Doc' or Mr. Walsh as I had called him in my testimony. Mr. Aldino then telephoned to the Chief Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Hughes, of Mr. O'Dwyer's office, and told him in my presence that Judge Leibowitz wanted me put back on the stand for the purpose which I have said and that Aldino had told Judge Leibowitz that he could not approve that without Hughes' consent. He told Hughes that the matter was left up to him. He further told Hughes on this telephone conversation that if it was no go, and I was not to be put on the stand to identify pictures, that he, Judge Leibowitz, wanted to talk to Hughes as soon as Hughes could get to the court room. There was no one in the district attorney's room at this time besides Aldino and myself. After court had begun running again Mr. Hughes came in, and at the first recess after he arrived, when Judge Leibowitz left the bench Mr. Hughes got up and followed him out of the same door. I am under the impression that this was the door leading to the Judge's chambers. As it turned out I was not called to the stand and I was not asked in court to make any identifications from any pictures. Mr. Aldino has never mentioned the matter to me since this time.

"The only person besides my sister, Mrs. G. S. Oglesby, with whom I live at the present time at 128 McDougal Street, New York City, that I told about the individual I knew as 'Doc' having come to Beekman's Pacific Street house, was Mr. Aldino. This is the way that Aldino first learned about 'Doc'. My sister, Mrs. Oglesby, after I had gotten into the trouble as a result of the raid, was quarreling with me, on about April 8, 1942, about me having been at Beekman's house and I turned to her and told her that a lot of prominent people came to Beekman's house and that among them was a United States senator and that this senator was Senator Walsh. I had no idea that she would tell anybody about this but the next day she told Mr. Aldino in his offices what I had said and he called me in and I told him at that time that this individual was known to me as 'Doc', that he had visited Beekman's house at 329 Pacific Street and that Beekman had told me that he was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. This is the way, I think that this whole thing got started.

"I have read the above statement which consists of three pages of typewriting and have initialed each page and all corrections made by me and I find this statement voluntarily given by me to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) CHARLES FRED ZUBER

Witnessed:
A. F. Spigner
R. A. Newby
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
607 United States Court House
Foley Square, New York, New York."

Information furnished by John Alfred Oneal

John Alfred Oneal, known among homosexuals as John O'Neill McGuire, who, Zuber stated, was present during "Doc's" visit to Beekman's house in July, 1941, advised that he had never been introduced to anyone or referred to anyone at Beekman's house whose name was either Mr. Walsh or Senator Walsh. He was shown a picture of Senator Walsh and said that he definitely had never seen anyone similar to that picture at Beekman's house. He said that he thought he would remember if he had seen Senator Walsh at Beekman's house, inasmuch as the Senator had spoken at his high school graduation exercises approximately twenty-five years ago. He said that he recalled an individual by the name of "Doc" who had visited Beekman's house on several occasions when he had been there, but that he did not think "Doc" fitted Senator Walsh's description, inasmuch as, in his opinion, the "Doc" who attended Beekman's place was only about five feet, ten inches tall. Upon viewing the photograph of Dr. Stone, he unhesitatingly selected it from a group of eighteen photographs, remarking that this individual definitely was the "Doc" whom he had seen at Beekman's house on three different occasions during 1941, particularly during the last part of July, 1941. Oneal further advised that the individual known as "Doc" was apparently acquainted with Dr. Ramsey who was present at Beekman's house on numerous occasions.

Interview by Bureau Agents with
Dr. George H. Ramsey

Dr. George H. Ramsey, upon interview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that he was a native born citizen of the United States and had been Commissioner of the Department of Health for Westchester County, New York, for the last four years. He admitted that he frequented Beekman's house and stated that he had never heard anyone at this house make un-American or subversive utterances. He said that

he felt sure that if anyone had attempted espionage activities at Beekman's place, he would have been detected and given a healthy thrashing by the soldiers and sailors who were there. Dr. Ramsey advised that the individual called "Doc" at Beekman's place was Dr. H. Stone of Clinton, Connecticut. Dr. Ramsey stated that he, himself, had seen Dr. Stone at Beekman's place and recalled seeing Dr. Stone there on one occasion in July of 1941, at which time both a sailor named Mickey and a boy who lived at Beekman's named Charlie were also there. A group of fourteen photographs of different individuals, which group included a photograph of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and a picture of Herman Muller were displayed to Dr. Ramsey. After observing them, he stated that he had never seen any of these individuals at Beekman's, except Muller.

Signed Statement furnished by Dr. Harry Russel Stone to Bureau Agents on May 13, 1942

Dr. Harry Russel Stone of Clinton, Connecticut, furnished the following signed statement to Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"Clinton, Conn.
May 13, 1942.

"I, HARRY RUSSEL STONE, do make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent R. A. Newby and Special Agent A. F. Spigner, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I realize that what I say may be used against me in court.

"I was born in Middletown, Conn. on Aug. 10, 1878 and have been practicing medicine in Clinton, Conn. for approximately 10 years. I have lived in Clinton about 18 years and presently reside at 57 W. Main St. Clinton. I have never married.

"I first met George Beekman at his 43rd St. address, New York City, about 5 or 6 years ago. The circumstances surrounding through whom or how I met him I do not remember, but I think it was through mutual friends. I visited Beekman's 43rd St. house on several occasions. I realized at this time that Beekman was operating a house for male prostitution.

"I did not visit a house operated by Beekman on Warren St. Brooklyn, N.Y. nor did I know that such a street existed.

"During 1941 I visited a house operated by Beekman at 329 Pacific St. Brooklyn on not more than five occasions. I think that there

visits were during July and October, 1941, but I am not positive.

"Concerning my first visit to Beekman's in July, the exact day I do not remember but I am positive it was on a Saturday. I arrived alone on this occasion at about 4 o'clock P.M. On this visit those present whom I definitely recall were Beekman, a sailor called "Micky" and his shipmate, Bill Painter, both of the U. S. navy. Several other individuals came in whose identities I do not recall. I am under the impression that Charlie, a friend of Beekman's, came in before I left. On this visit I spent part of the time in the house and a part in Beekman's garden in the rear.

"While in the garden I had a few drinks and remained seated beneath the canopy which extended from the wall of the house out over the ground.

"George Beekman and I while out in the garden at this time had a casual conversation about some tomato plants which he had growing there.

"This first visit to Beekman's in July 1941 was the time that I took both Mickey and Painter upstairs with me in order to have sexual intercourse with them.

"I left Beekman's house on this visit about 6 o'clock.

"I probably visited Beekman's house in July, 1941 but the details of these visits I do not recall.

"During the fall of 1941 I went to Beekman's again on several occasions - the dates I do not remember.

"On one of these visits during the fall I particularly recall the following facts. I arrived early in the afternoon, again alone, and Beekman took me to the living room on the basement floor.

"The boy whom I know as Charlie and who I think was in the merchant marine came into the living room in his working clothes. He had smears of paint on his clothes, and he may have had a paint brush in his hand.

"Later on in the afternoon Charlie took me and another individual who I think was a young Italian fellow named Frank up to the living room on the top floor and showed us what he had been painting. Charlie had been painting the walls and the ceiling of this upstairs living room.

"On the occasion of this particular visit I asked Charlie to go upstairs with me but he refused. After Charlie refused me I later in the afternoon went upstairs with the Italian boy Frank or Frankie as I knew him.

"There probably were other individuals at Beekman's on the occasion of this visit but I do not recollect who they were.

"I think that I left Beekman's at about 6:30 o'clock P.M.

"I visited Beekman's Pacific St. house again in Jan. and March 1942. The first visit in 1942 occurred on or about Jan. 3 and the March visits took place between the 9th and the 11th.

"On these visits in 1942 I did not see Charlie, Mickey or Frankie there.

"At no time during any of my visits to Beekman's houses did I observe any evidence of espionage activities being engaged in there.

"At no time at Beekman's houses did I hear the following names mentioned: Herman Mueller, William Elberfeld, Wilbur Fox, the 'Nazi Sisters', the 'Nazi Queens', or 'Madam Fox'. These names have absolutely no significance to me.

"I was known at Beekman's as 'Doc'. As far as I know no one there knew my real name.

"On my visits to Beekman's houses nearly always there were soldiers and sailors present but they came there, in my opinion, for sexual purposes and for what money they could make.

"I considered Beekman's houses nothing more than houses of prostitution - and I visited them solely for sexual gratification.

"I have read the above statement, which consists of six ink written pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, and it was given absolutely voluntarily by me. I have initialed each correction and each page.

(S) Harry R. Stone

Witnesses:

A. F. Spigner - Special Agent of the F.B.I., N.Y.C.
R. A. Newby - Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

The following description of Dr. Stone was obtained from interrogation and observation:

Name	Harry Russel Stone
Age	63 (born Middletown, Connecticut, August 10, 1878)
Color	White
Race	Caucasian
Occupation	Physician
Residence	Clinton, Connecticut
Marital Status	Single
Height	5' 10½"
Weight	205
Build	Heavy, paunchy stomach
Eyes	Dark blue, wears glasses with silver rims, semi-circle wrinkle under eyes
Hair	Silver, thin on top, parted on left side
Complexion	Ruddy
Ears	Prominent, with heavy lobes
Chin	Double chin, broad jaws
Face	Full, forehead and temples containing splotches
Voice	Medium soft
Peculiarities	Talks very slowly and deliberately; walks with apparent feebleness.

The photographs obtained of Dr. Stone have been exhibited to witnesses Charles Zuber and Gustave Beekman. Copies of these photographs, together with the notations of these individuals on them are attached hereto.

Since furnishing the above statement Dr. Stone has been interviewed by representatives of the New York Post and has furnished them the same information.

The correct identity of Dr. Stone has not been disclosed to any witnesses in this case, and his identity is known only to Dr. George Ramsey.

Signed Statement Given to Bureau Agents
By Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby

On May 15, 1942, Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby, a sister of Charles Zuber, appeared at the New York Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and executed the following signed statement:

"New York, N.Y.
May 15, 1942

"I, Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby, voluntarily make the following statement to [illegible] Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises or threats have been made to me.

"I was born on September 12, 1910, at Fitzgerald, Georgia, and presently reside with my husband, Mr. Guy S. Oglesby at 123 McDougall St., New York, N.Y. My first husband's name was Edward T. Wright, from whom I am presently divorced. Prior to my first marriage I was Kathleen Zuber a full sister of Charles Fred Zuber who presently lives with me in New York.

"In the evening at my home on McDougall St., on a day somewhere between April 5th, and April 10th, 1942, when my brother Charles Zuber and I were alone, I was quarreling with him and criticizing him for having had anything to do with a place like Beekman operated on Pacific Street in Brooklyn, because at this time I knew that it had been a disreputable house. Charles merely laughed and somewhat in defense of his having been at Beekman's he told me that I would be surprised to know about the prominent people who had come there and that he knew of big stock brokers and other big shots who had patronized Beekman's house. He then remarked to me, 'You would be very much surprised to know that even a United States senator was among the big shots who came to Beekman's'. I immediately asked him the name of the senator and he told me that it was Senator Walsh. I said, 'You mean the Senator Walsh who is the Head of the Naval Affairs Committee?', and he said 'Yes'. I asked him how he knew that Senator Walsh had gone to Beekman's and whether or not he had actually seen him there. Charles then told me that he had seen the man whom he knew as Senator Walsh there several times and that he knew him as 'Doc', but that he knew it was Senator Walsh because Beekman had told him that this actually was Senator Walsh.

"It was the day after Charles had told me about Senator Walsh that I was in the office of Mr. Aldino, Assistant District Attorney, Kings County, in the Court House in Brooklyn, and he was talking to me about Beekman's case. Mr. Aldino remarked that there was a great many prominent people mixed up in the matter and I told him that I knew it; that I knew that a United States Senator had gone there. Mr. Aldino, when I told him that I knew that a United States Senator had gone to Beekman's, seemed very surprised and asked me at once for the Senator's name and I told him it was Senator Walsh. He asked me how I knew that Senator Walsh was going over there and I replied by telling him the same story which my brother Charles had told me the evening before.

"The reason for my being in Mr. Aldino's office on this occasion was because for about a week I had been going to his office with Charles as I was interested in my brother's welfare and since he was in trouble I wanted to see him through and do what I could to help him. After I had told Mr. Aldino on this time about Senator Walsh, he called Charles into his office from where he had been waiting outside, and asked him about this senator, and in my presence Charles told him that the individual was known to him as Beekman's as 'Doc' and that he knew it was Senator Walsh and [illegible] 'Doc' was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

The only person to whom I have said anything about Senator Walsh being over at Beekman's is Mr. Aldino. Several times since I first told Mr. Aldino about Senator Walsh he has said to me 'You know, you are the one who started all this' meaning that I was the one that started everything about Senator Walsh.

"I have read the above statement, which consists of this and one other typewritten page. I have initialed all corrections, and have affixed my initials to each page, and I find it to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(S) Kathleen Wright Oglesby

Witnessed by:

Charles F. Heiner
Special Agent

A. F. Spigner
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square, New York, N.Y.".

Frank Malerba in Signed Statement Identifies "Doc" as Dr. Stone

Pursuant to appropriate arrangements which had been made with Army officials at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Frank Francis Malerba was interviewed on May 20, 1942, at Fort Bragg. At this time he executed a signed statement, quoted as follows:

"May 20, 1942
Fort Bragg, N. C.

"I, Frank Francis Malerba, voluntarily make the following statement to M. J. Rice and A. F. Spigner, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me, and I have been advised that what I say may be used against me in court.

"I was born in Albany, N. Y. on June 3, 1921. I am single, and before my induction into the U. S. Army on December 12, 1941, I lived with my parents, who are both citizens of the United States, at 136 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. I am presently stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., and am a Private First Class attached to the 601th Tank Destroying Battalion, Company C.

"I first met George Beekman during the summer of 1941 at his house located at 329 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"From the time I first met Beekman until I was taken into the army I was a frequent visitor at his house on Pacific St.

"I went there because there was a good time going on at Beekman's and I had a chance to pick up a little money by letting some of the homosexuals who came to Beekman's have parties with me.

"I was shown a group of about fourteen photographs by Special Agents Rice and Spigner and from this group recognized a picture of an individual who I knew at Beekman's Pacific St. house as 'Doc.' This picture I have identified by placing my name and date on the back with a statement that it is a picture of Doc. This picture has the numeral II on the back.

"I saw Doc at Beekman's on two occasions about two or three days apart and I am almost positive that it was during the second time that Charlie Zuber was at Beekman's from the sea. I recall that the first time was when Charlie Zuber was painting upstairs in the top floor. On this occasion I went upstairs with Doc for a party and he gave me $2.00 for going with him.

"When he left Beekman's I recall he said something about getting back to Connecticut.

"Doc came back again one or two days later, but this time I did not go with him.

"The only other person that was called Doc at Beekman's was Doctor Ramsey who I think came from Albany.

"From this group of photographs I also recognized the person who Beekman called 'the Nazi Queen' and his friend.

"The Nazi Queen, accompanied by his friend about two times, came to Beekman's often at night and at times sailors and soldiers were there.

"I never heard the Nazi Queen, who Beekman didn't like and who Beekman told me had a house near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, say or do anything at Beekman's that made me think that he was pro-Nazi. I visited the Nazi Queen at his house one time when Beekman and I went there to get a radio which he gave to Beekman.

"I never knew anyone at Beekman's who was called by the name of Walsh. I knew no one there called Mr. Walsh or Senator Walsh.

"I did not know anyone at Beekman's by the name of William Elberfeld or Hermann Mueller.

"At no time did I see anything that made me think that anybody was engaged in spy work at Beekman's.

"I have read the above statement, which consists of four ink-written pages, and have initialed each correction and each page, and this statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) Frank F. Malerba

Witnesses:

M. C. Rice, Special Agent, F. B. I., Charlotte, N. C.
A. F. Spigner, Special Agent, F. B. I., New York"

Among the group of photographs shown to Malerba was a photograph of Senator Walsh, and in regard to this picture, Malerba advised that he had never seen Walsh in his life.

Information Furnished by George Wilbur Fox

George Wilbur Fox, who, Beekman states, introduced "Mr. Walsh" to him, upon interview stated that he was an American-born citizen, was in the Marine Corps in the last war and is presently employed as a salesroom decorator. He advised that he had never introduced anyone by the name of "Mr. Walsh" to Beekman and upon interview stated that this person was not known to him. It is pointed out that on one occasion Assistant District Attorney Aldino told Fox that unless he told the complete truth he, Aldino, would search into Fox's record and prepare a sodomy charge against Fox which would result in a sentence of twenty years. Despite this statement Fox continued to deny that he introduced anyone to Beekman by the name of "Mr. Walsh". Fox further stated that prior to his being interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he had been approached by an individual who held himself out to be from Mr. Aldino's office. This individual asked him if he knew a Mr. Walsh of Chicago and when Fox said no, this individual said that the Mr. Walsh that he was supposed to know was actually Senator Walsh from Massachusetts and showed him a photograph which he said was of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and asked him to identify it, which he was unable to do. Mr. Aldino advised that the individual who allegedly approached Fox was not from his office. The photograph of Dr. Stone was displayed to Fox and he stated that he did not recall ever seeing this individual at Beekman's house. Fox stated that William Elberfeld has never in any way indicated that he was engaged in any subversive or espionage activities being carried on at Beekman's house.

Interview By Bureau Agents With Herman Muller

Herman Muller, who is alleged by Beekman to be a possible espionage agent and a close friend of Elberfeld, upon interview stated that he has never heard of Elberfeld attempting to obtain any information relating to the national defense of the United States from soldiers, sailors, or any other persons nor has he ever heard Elberfeld make any statement for Hitler or any statements derogatory to the United States. He stated that he has never asked any sailor or soldier about the sailing of vessels or concerning any other naval or military matters and that his sympathies were definitely anti-Hitler.

Interview By Bureau Agents With William Elberfeld

William Elberfeld upon interview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that he was born in Germany and was still an alien. He said that he has never denied that he was a non-commissioned officer in the German Army during the last war and stated that on some occasions he has defended the German people but has always hated Hitler and everything that Hitler stood for. He said that he has never questioned sailors or soldiers concerning any information of naval or military value.

Searches of Elberfeld's premises were conducted by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 10 and May 1, 1942. Nothing of significance was found with the exception of a radio owned by Elberfeld capable of receiving short-wave stations. There was no definite evidence obtained in the course of these searches reflecting Elberfeld's engagement in espionage activities. Elberfeld and Muller are presently held at Ellis Island as enemy aliens.

Information Furnished by Werner Heins Glauss

Werner Heins Glauss, who Zuber stated furnished information concerning the movement of his ship to William Elberfeld, advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that toward the last of July or the first of August, 1941, he and Joseph Malch might have discussed their ships, the Memphis City and the Chickasaw City, which ships were soon to sail for Honolulu with war supplies for the

Government, in the presence of Elberfeld, but that this conversation was casual and neither Elberfeld nor anyone else, so far as he could remember, had asked him any pointed questions about the ships.

Clauss stated that of his own knowledge he had never heard Elberfeld make any pro-Nazi statements or say or do anything which would indicate to him that Elberfeld was ever engaged in subversive activities. He further stated that he had never seen any other individuals at Beekman's house carry on any activities or question any sailors or soldiers in such a way as would indicate they were engaged in subversive, or espionage activities.

Clauss was unable to definitely identify the photographs of either Senator Walsh or Dr. Stone as individuals whom he had seen at Beekman's house.

Interview By Bureau Agents With Joseph Malch

Malch, upon interview, stated that Elberfeld had never questioned him concerning troop movements or ship movements nor had he ever heard Elberfeld question Clauss on such, although he does recall Elberfeld make some pro-Nazi statements, the exact nature of which he could not remember.

Malch was shown the photographs of Dr. Stone and Senator Walsh and was unable to identify either of them as persons whom he had seen at Beekman's house.

Interview with John Kavanaugh

John Kavanaugh, homosexual, who Beekman stated was friendly with Elberfeld, advised that Elberfeld had given him a free room and expense money for the purpose of bringing sailors to Elberfeld's house for immoral purposes. Kavanaugh said that although Elberfeld and Herman Muller, a close friend of Elberfeld, had indicated their plan for associating with sailors was for immoral purposes, it appeared to him, Kavanaugh, that inasmuch as Elberfeld and Muller had asked sailors what ships they were "off", when they were departing, and questions of this nature, they might be attempting to get information for subversive purposes. Kavanaugh did not give the names of any sailors from whom Elberfeld or Muller requested information relating to the national defense.

Information furnished by Knud Louis Maisel

The Bureau was advised by Assistant District Attorney Algino that one Knud Louis Maisel had some information of value in connection with this case. Maisel, upon interview by Bureau Agents, advised that he had told Mr. Leiberman of the New York Post that he had seen a person who answered the description of Senator Walsh at Beekman's house in the summer of 1940; that subsequent to his being contacted by Leiberman he was contacted by two other individuals of the New York Post who advised that he, Maisel, would be taken care of financially if he cooperated with the New York Post. It is noted that Maisel is presently being held as a material witness for the New York County District Attorney in a burglary case and a deportation proceeding is presently being held against him by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Maisel stated that he was advised by Leiberman that the New York Post would endeavor to have him released on bond, which bond would be put up by the New York Post, so that Maisel might proceed to Washington in an effort to identify Senator Walsh as being a habitue of Beekman's house. Maisel subsequently advised, however, that the New York Post was unable to effect a release for him due to the fact that the Immigration authorities had placed a detainer against him.

Maisel stated that Leiberman was very anxious to obtain a positive identification from him, but Maisel advised he could not make such an identification from the picture of Senator Walsh which Leiberman showed him. It is to be noted the individual to whom Maisel refers visited Beekman's house in the summer of 1940, whereas Beekman stated the individual alleged by him to be Senator Walsh first came to his house in September, 1940. Maisel stated he had never heard anyone make any reference to the name of Senator Walsh or Mr. Walsh at Beekman's house, nor did he know of any activities being carried on at Beekman's house or among the homosexuals which appeared to be of an espionage nature.

Interview with [illegible] Ferdinand [illegible]

[illegible]

changed was Charles Ferdinand Unverzagt. Crown, upon interview, stated that he was born at Bitterfeld, Germany, and came to the United States from Germany via Mexico in 1924. He was naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas in Hudson County, Jersey City, New Jersey, on December 16, 1937. At this time his name was legally changed from Charles Ferdinand Unverzagt to the name which he now holds, Charles Ferdinand Crown.

Crown stated that he had met Elberfeld in New York City in 1927, at which time Elberfeld approached him and told him that he had just come from Germany and had been recommended to him because he was a fellow member of the same fraternal organization, called the "Path Finder" in Germany, which is similar to the Boy Scouts of America. Crown stated he became quite friendly with Elberfeld, which friendship lasted only approximately three months from the time they first met, and that during the period from 1927 until approximately November, 1940, Crown said he had seen Elberfeld only on about three or four occasions, and these were merely casual meetings. Crown stated that on no occasion did Elberfeld ever accompany him to Beekman's house and that he, Crown, always came to Beekman's house alone except on one occasion he brought a young lad approximately fifteen years of age. He stated that he had been at Beekman's house approximately five or six times between the Summer of 1941 and January of 1942, and that his visits to Beekman's house were merely for sexual gratification.

Crown, upon viewing the photographs of Senator Walsh and Dr. Stone, stated that he does not recall seeing either of these persons at any time at Beekman's house. Crown advised that he and Elberfeld had had a serious disagreement, almost coming to blows, over the fact that Elberfeld was so pro-Nazi in his statements. Crown claims that Elberfeld told him that he should defend the fatherland. However, Crown advised that Elberfeld at no time made a proposition which could in any manner be conceived as relating to being engaged in espionage activities for Germany.

Crown voluntarily filed a waiver of search and after the interview was completed, Bureau Agents accompanied by Crown made a thorough search of Crown's room. This search failed to disclose any subversive literature or any documents which would indicate that this individual is engaged in espionage or subversive activities.

Information Furnished by Robert A. Long
Former Attorney of Beekman

Mr. Robert A. Long, upon interview by Bureau Agents, advised that he had been acquainted with Beekman since 1933 or 1934 and has acted as attorney for Beekman on several occasions when Beekman was arrested for operating disorderly houses. Long stated that he did not represent Beekman in connection with his latest arrest on March 14, 1942 because he, Long, had frequented Beekman's house himself.

He advised that he had visited Beekman's house approximately four or five times between the summer and Christmas of 1941. He stated definitely that he had never noticed any evidence of espionage activities at Beekman's place and that, although he had seen soldiers and sailors present there, he had never heard anyone attempt to obtain information relating to national defense from them.

He said that on one occasion he had entered into a discussion with Elberfeld and had gained the distinct impression that Elberfeld was sympathetic to Hitler and believed that Hitler had done a lot of good for Germany. Long stated, however, that he had no suspicions that Elberfeld was engaged in espionage activities at Beekman's house.

Long advised that he had never seen Senator Walsh at Beekman's house and had never heard from any source that Senator Walsh was there. He said that he considered himself a good friend of Beekman and that Beekman probably would have mentioned Senator Walsh to him, if the Senator had actually visited Beekman's place. He stated that he had seen the photograph of Senator Walsh which appeared in the New York Post, but could not identify it as anyone he had seen at Beekman's. Long, upon viewing the photograph of Dr. Stone, stated that he had never seen this individual at the house of Beekman.

INTERVIEW WITH CARL EMIL CARLSON

Carl Emil Carlson, also known among homosexuals as Amelia, advised Bureau Agents in a signed statement that he had never heard any pro-Nazi talk at Beekman's house, nor did he observe anything to indicate that espionage activities were being carried on at Beekman's house. He observed the photograph of Senator Walsh and stated he had never seen this individual. Upon examining the photograph of Dr. Stone, he stated, "I not sure if I have seen him last summer or not, and I don't know his name".

[illegible] AT BEEKMAN'S HOUSE INTERVIEWED, WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS

The New York Field Division has interviewed the following individuals who were stated to have been visitors at Beekman's house, and these individuals have all advised that they had observed nothing at Beekman's house which would cause them to believe espionage activities were being carried on there. The photographs of Senator Walsh and Dr. Stone were displayed to them and these individuals stated they had never observed either of these persons at Beekman's house:

Commander Roland Rogers Riggs, who was known at Beekman's house as Major Riggs and Miss Rogers, who advised Bureau Agents his visits to Beekman's house were purely out of friendship with Beekman, and denied any knowledge that degrading activities were practiced at Beekman's house;

Donald Fulcher Duell, known among homosexuals as Miss Newark;
Gordon Willard Crisp, known among homosexuals as Vivian;
Charles Robert Morse, a graduate of Princeton University;
[illegible] Bureau, known as [illegible] and The Princess;
[illegible], known at Beekman's house as [illegible];
[illegible], known among homosexuals as [illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible];
[illegible], alias [illegible] and "[illegible]";
[illegible], alias [illegible];
[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] the Investigation [illegible] that [illegible] Beekman's house [illegible] the mention.

[illegible]

impress Charles Zuber with the importance of the individuals visiting his house, stated "Doc" was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

On March 14, 1942, Beekman was apprehended by local authorities on a charge of sodomy. Zuber was called as a witness in this case and his connection with Beekman's house was revealed to his sister, Mrs. Oglesby, with whom Zuber was living at that time. Between April 5 and 10, 1942, she criticized Zuber for frequenting a place like Beekman's, and in defense of his actions Zuber stated that prominent persons patronized Beekman's house, and that one of them was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. Mrs. Oglesby then mentioned this to Assistant District Attorney Aldino. Aldino talked to Zuber the next day, at which time Zuber told him that Beekman had said to him that "Doc", who visited his house, was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

Beekman said he was called into the office of Aldino while he was awaiting trial, and was asked by Aldino and Beekman's attorney, Strelzin, to describe the individual known as "Doc" who visited Beekman's house. Beekman said he described Doc Ramsey, but they told him this was not the "Doc" to whom they had reference, so he described Doc from Connecticut. According to Beekman, they then told him this individual was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

Zuber said that during the trial he was sitting in the court room, waiting to testify, when an individual beckoned to him to come out of the court room into the corridor. This individual then said that Judge Leibowitz wanted the name "Mr. Walsh" brought out in his testimony, and that Mr. Aldino would ask him leading questions to give him an opportunity to bring out the name "Mr. Walsh", and that he was to say he knew this individual by the name of "Doc". Zuber said he did not know the identity of the individual who called him out of the court room, but believes he is associated with Mr. Aldino because he has seen this individual in Aldino's office, and during the trial of Beekman this person sat with Aldino inside the railing in the front of the court room.

Zuber said he was not told by Aldino to bring this name out in his testimony, and that he was never interviewed by Judge Leibowitz, nor had he ever talked to him or anyone in the Judge's chambers.

Beekman in a signed statement advised that in connection with his sodomy trial he wished to plead guilty, but he conferred with Mr. Strelzin and the latter told him he had been in conference with Judge Leibowitz and had been advised by the Judge that Beekman would receive no consideration whatsoever for entering a plea of guilty, and would receive the same punishment as if he stood trial. Therefore Beekman said he felt [illegible] his chances by standing trial. At the end of the trial, [illegible]

sentence, Beelman was told by Judge Leibowitz that if he hoped to receive any consideration on the part of the court on the question of his sentence, he should cooperate with the District Attorney and the Federal authorities.

On April 30, 1942, Beelman was visited in the jail by his attorney, Streloin, at which time he furnished him the original affidavit containing the information concerning the visits of the alleged Senator Walsh to his house.

Although Beelman now declares his signed statement given to the Agents, admitting that the individual previously alleged by him to be Senator Walsh was actually Dr. Stone, was false, investigation conducted shows that on each specific occasion that Beelman alleged Senator Walsh was at his house, the witnesses who Beelman said saw him there have definitely identified the individual alleged by Beelman to be Senator Walsh, as being Dr. Stone. There is therefore no corroboration of Beelman's allegation that the individual said by him to be Senator Walsh is actually Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

With reference to the allegations that Elberfeld and Muller have been engaged in espionage activities, it is pointed out that persons interviewed have stated sailors are considered preferential customers by persons engaged in the profession of Beelman and Elberfeld; furthermore, that it is the usual custom for sailors when congregating to "talk shop".

It was pointed out by Luber that Beelman requested him and two other sailors to have nothing to do with Elberfeld. In Luber's opinion, however, this request was on the grounds of "professional jealousy", and Beelman [illegible] for believing Elberfeld to be pro-Nazi. Luber [illegible] Elberfeld with the same sailor twice, and the reason Elberfeld knew the sailors to Beelman's house was to show Beelman he could [illegible] sailors, inasmuch as he used to chide Beelman that the latter was not able to pick up good sailors, and it was merely a matter of [illegible] jealousy between homosexuals. It therefore appears Beelman's statement against Elberfeld may have been the result of "professional jealousy". It is further noted that Beelman advised the District Attorney's office to believe Elberfeld was responsible for the raid on his home which caused his present arrest.

[illegible] of Beelman's house have been interviewed, and which [illegible] the statements made by Luber [illegible], and the statements made by [illegible] in his original affidavit to be his attorney, referring to the [illegible] interviewed in connection with the investigation of this case have stated definitely that they had [illegible] and have no knowledge of activities being carried on by this group

of homosexuals. It is further pointed out that none of these individuals upon viewing the photograph of Senator Walsh have identified him as being a visitor at Beelman's house.

Outstanding Investigation

Kenneth Torrence McCabe, who is alleged by Beelman to have gone upstairs with the individual identified by him as Senator Walsh, is presently in the United States Navy assigned to the vessel USS Griffin. This boat is now at sea and arrangements have been made with ONI so that the Bureau might be notified as soon as the USS Griffin touches a port in the United States, in order that he may be appropriately interviewed by representatives of the Bureau before anyone else has an opportunity to approach him.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

June 1, 1942.

memo. no. 1.

The attached is the summary of facts in the Walsh case which was presented on May 19th to Senator Barclay by the Attorney General.

All facts contained therein are also included in memo. no. 2.

hwg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

INDEX

		Page
Affidavit given by Gustave Beekman to his Attorney, Harvey Strelzin on April 30, 1942	-	1 - 4
Affidavit given by Beekman to his Attorney, Strelzin, on May 4, 1942	-	4 - 6
Interview with Beekman by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 2, 1942	-	7 - 8
Statement furnished by Beekman to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 16, 1942	-	8 - 11
Information furnished by Charles Zuber on May 2 and 4, 1942	-	13 - 15
Statement furnished by Zuber to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 14, 1942	-	15 - 16
Statement furnished by Zuber to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 15, 1942	-	16 - 18
Information furnished by John Alfred Oneal	-	19
Information furnished by Dr. George H. Ramsey	-	19
Statement furnished by Dr. Harry Russel Stone to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 13, 1942	-	19 - 22
Statement furnished by Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby on May 15, 1942	-	23 - 24
Information furnished by George Wilber Fox	-	25
Information furnished by Herman Muller	-	25
Information furnished by William Elberfeld	-	25
Information furnished by Werner Heins Clauss	-	26

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

On May 1, 1942, the New York Post carried the headline, "Link Senator to Spy Nest", and published an article containing excerpts from an affidavit executed by Gustave Herman Beekman, the operator of a house of degradation at 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, who was found guilty on a sodomy charge on April 30, 1942, in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, New York. The newspaper article alleged that a United States Senator had frequented the house operated by Beekman.

The following affidavit was furnished by Beekman to his attorney Harvey L. Strelzin on April 30, 1942:

" April 30, 1942.

State and City of New York
County of Kings.

" Gustave Beekman, being duly sworn, states the following.

I rented and operated the house located at 329 Pacific St. Brooklyn, New York, since January 1st 1941.

" During the year 1941 and until March, 1942, the following persons visited my home as guests.

" One, Wall Street Jack, a man of about 55 years old, a very ruddy complexion, about 5 ft. 7 in. height. He was queer and had sadistic tendencies. He always wanted to be beaten. He visited my home on approximately 100 occasions. He always came to the house alone. He on many occasions professed a loyalty to Germany.

" The first time Senator Walsh came to my home was about two years ago when I lived on Warren St. corner Court Street, Brooklyn. The first time he came to my home, he was introduced to me by Wilber Fox, also known as George Warner or Madame Fox. Mr. Fox lives at 160 St. Marks Ave. Bklyn. He has a rooming house at that address. Senator Walsh was introduced to me by Madame Fox as Mr. Walsh. The first time he came to my home he acquainted himself with sailors wearing the uniform of the U. S. Navy. Senator Walsh would kiss the sailors, hug them, pet them, lay all over them and then go upstairs with a sailor. He would come downstairs after a time and then take other U. S. sailors upstairs. On many occasions the sailors would say

FOR DEFENSE

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

that he (Senator Walsh) was a very nice man. His first visit to my Warren St. home was a weekday in Sept. of 1940. The Senator would pay me two dollars for every time he took a sailor upstairs to the bedroom. He would usually arrive about 7 or 8 in the evening and leave about an hour or two later.

" He came a few weeks thereafter to my home on Warren St. for the second time. In all, he visited my warren Street home on at least four occasions. He, the senator, would pet and play with a sailor or two and take them upstairs to the bedroom one at a time.

" Senator Walsh came to my home on Pacific St. on at least 8 or 10 occasions. On more than one occasion he came to my home on a Sunday afternoon. On these visits, if there were sailors around he would pet and hug the sailors and take them upstairs. If there were no sailors present, he would pay attention to civilians that were present. On at least three occasions he, (the Senator) went upstairs to the bedroom with one Frank Malerba. Frank Malerba is now a United States soldier at Fort Bragg.

" Some time in July of 1941, Senator Walsh was in the garden of my home talking with a Mr. William Elberfeld. Mr. William Elberfeld was an officer in the German Army and very proud of it. Mr. Elberfeld always said that Germany would win the war no matter what happened. He said that "Hitler was his God". Elberfeld also said that as soon as the war was over, he would sell all his property and go back to Germany. He would take along with him a trunk full of silver that he had acquired. He also said Germany would not be so easy this time in making peace.

" On at least four or five occasions that William Elberfeld came to my home, he brought along sailors in U. S. Navy uniforms. The only time I received any money from Elberfeld, was when he brought these sailors to my home at 329 Pacific St., Brooklyn. This was for liquor.

" On the occasions that Elberfeld was at my home with the sailors, I would hear him question them concerning the ships they were stationed on, when they arrived and when they would leave. Where they were going and particularly whether they were going to Iceland.

" Often a German by the name of Herman would accompany William Elberfeld. Herman could hardly speak english. He was all German and said that the U. S. was no good. That all the gold the U. S. had was useless.

" In the early spring of 1941 Herman came to my home with a U. S. soldier, a Southern boy from Georgia. Herman questioned this soldier, carefully about when he was going to Newfoundland, how many were going, where he was stationed. The soldier told him he was stationed at the Army Base at 59th St. Brooklyn. Thereafter, Herman took him back to the army base.

" This is a list of the people that visited my home at 329 Pacific St.

" Carel Wainwright also known as Miss Wainwright.

Simone Simone, whose real name was Seymour Simons, owner of the Simons Stores on 5th Ave. NYC. He is now a soldier at Fort Hamilton.

" One Andrew, known as the Princess, now working as second butler at 12 Carroll St., Newport, R. I.

" Lionel Buunyfour, known as Miss Mitzie. He works as a switchboard operator in an apt. hotel.

" Gunner Miller, known as Gubban. He worked as a butler in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brewster. Their summer home was in Oyster Bay. His relatives lived in Hamburg, Germany, and he was thoroughly pro-German.

" Carl Eckman, known as Carlotta. He is a butler for a wealthy lawyer on Park Avenue. He was a friend of Gunner Miller.

" Emil Carlson, known as Amelia, head waiter at the Gripsholm restaurant on 57th St. between 8th & 9th Avenues. N.Y.C.

" Donald O'Dell, known as Miss Newark. He and his brother own a German warehouse in Newark. Known as Vanderhoef & Lafayette Warehouse, 392-398 Seventh Ave., Newark, New Jersey.

" Senator Walsh to my knowledge got down (committed sodomy) on Frank Malerba and Micky McCabe. Micky McCabe was transferred to the U. S. Ship Griffith. Micky was a U. S. Sailor.

" On one occassion, Senator Walsh was invited to stay for Sunday dinner. He said he couldn't. He had to go to Boston. I never knew when he would come to my home. He would just arrive. He always wanted to know when was the best time to come; when I expected a lot of sailors to be present.

" At my home on several occassions was one Eric. He was sent to my home by Elberfeld. Eric spoke with an English German accent. I once asked Eric why he came to my home. He said, I like to know a place where I can take a friend once in a while. I said to him why dont you take them in your house. He said "Where I live I can't possibly take anybody home" I'll tell my friends I have a room here and you say the same so that they don't mistrust me. He was a very well dressed man - extra good clothes. He always carried a brief case. He on one Sunday took a sailor upstairs to the bedroom. This sailor was a submarine sailor. They stayed upstairs for a very long time. When I

called them down I asked Eric what he was doing upstairs so long. He said he was only talking. This sailor was on the submarine tender "Vixon". Eric talked to several sailors from this same submarine tender. Eric was pro-German. I asked the sailor how much money Eric gave him and the sailor said "he gave me enough money to go to New London".

" Senator Walsh met and spoke to Charles Zuber at my home on many occasions.

" As a rule Elberfeld brought different sailors in the U. S. Navy every time he came to my home.

" On some occassions, Elberfeld came with Herman and one John Cavanaugh. Cavanaugh is now held as a material witness in the killing of a U. S. sailor.

" Elberfeld on two occassions came to my home with sailors in the British navy.

/s/s/ Gustave Beekman.

"Sworn to before me this 30th day of April 1942.
/s/ Harvey L. Strelzin, Atty. & Counsellor at Law.
51 Chambers St. NYC. Commission Exp. Mar. 1943. "

On May 4, 1942, the following affidavit was executed by Beekman and furnished to the New York Post:

" May 4th, 1942

State and City of New York
County of Kings:

/S/ Gustave Beekman

GUSTAVE BEEKMAN, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

WILBUR FOX introduced me to Senator WALSH. WILBUR FOX had leased a large apartment on 46th Street between 6th Ave. and 7th Ave., N.Y.C. In May of 1937, this house was raided by police and Navy officials. At this raid, they took out a truck load of sailors and some soldiers. After the raid, WILBUR FOX gave up this house and moved to Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained for about 6 months. When he came back to N.Y. he took another apartment on 40th Street and 8th Ave. N.Y. City, where he entertained sailors, soldiers and marines. He gave up this house in the spring of 1938. Then he moved to the corner house of 51 St and 6th Avenue, N.Y.C. At this place, sailors and soldiers congregated.

/S/ Gustave Beekman

WILBUR FOX would always ask my friends for the names of the sailors, soldiers and other customers that visited my home.

At the 51st St. and 6th Ave. place, he was also raided by the local police. At this raid, DONALD O'DELL, (Miss Newark) and a German man known as BRUNHILDA were held by the police. BRUNHILDA is a good friend of Mr. Fox. BRUNHILDA is a typical German and a good friend of FOX. BRUNHILDA was fined $100 by the Court.

There after Mr. FOX moved to 24A Garden Place, Brooklyn, under the name of GEORGE WARNER. At the same time he had an apartment on Joralemon Street near the waterfront known as the valeline flats. Here he would entertain sailors, soldiers and marines. ELBERFELD was a good friend of Mr. FOX'S and would visit him regularly.

/S/
Gustave
Beekman

From 24A Garden Place, FOX moved to 160 St. Marks Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y. where he now resides. To my knowledge, ELBERFELD and a german, HERMAN visited FOX'S home on many occasions. On Christmas, of 1940, ELBERFELD gave FOX many gifts to distribute to his friends. Amongst FOX'S friends, were soldiers and sailors.

WILBUR FOX would often ask the sailors what ship they were from. On several occasions, Mr. FOX came to my home and took many sailors away with him to his own house.

The best I remember, was that Senator WALSH came to my home for the last time in the latter part of January, 1942.

When the Senator arrived, his manner was very gracious but business like.

GB

Whenever the Senator arrived, he would tell me he was in a hurry to get back. He seldom stayed more than two hours. Sometimes Senator WALSH came in the afternoon and at other times in the early evening. I never had occasion to introduce the Senator to the other guests. The Senator always made himself at home. He, the Senator, sometimes would ask me how many sailors were visiting my home. I on several occasions asked the Senator when he was coming again, and he would say "You know GEORGE, I can never tell when I can drop in." "I am a very busy man."

The Senator never ate or drank at my home. I once invited the Senator to dinner on a Sunday in July, but he said he couldn't stay.
GB
He had to go back to Boston. I found the Senator very interesting. On that same Sunday in July, the Senator spoke to ELBERFELD either in the kitchen or the garden.

The Senator would discuss the topic of the day, current events and sex.

ELBERFELD was a medium height man, very light complexioned, blond hair, turning gray, light blue eyes, heavy nose, medium thick lips, weighing about 165 pounds. The first time I met WILLIAM ELBERFELD he lived on 43rd St. and 6th Ave. He rented a rooming house where he

entertained sailors of the U.S. Navy and Coastguard. In 1936 when I was living at 314 W 43, Elberfeld told me he wanted to rent an apartment in the same house. I said to him, "You have a house, what do you want this little apartment for". He said he would like to fix it up nicely
GB and rent it out. When I refused to get him an apartment, he said to me "Youre not going to have all these American sailors here all by yourself." "I will cause you trouble."

HERMAN, I think his last name is MILLER, was square jawed about 5 ft. 11 inches, weight about 190 lbs. dark hair, dark complexion, spoke with a strong german accident. HERMAN to my knowledge, lived with ELBERFELD. ELBERFELD kept him because HERMAN was always unemployed.

I know that ERIC went upstairs with sailors from the WEXON. They said it was a submarine, but I learned it was a submarine tender. Last summer, it was at New London, Conn.

GB LAN WEBER, I used to call him BOB, was a sailor stationed at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn. He was tall and slim, with blond, almost golden hair. Last winter, the winter of 1941 he would visit my home at least twice a week. About two months after he first started coming to my home, he met ELBERFELD. To my suprise, they were old friends. They greeted each other very cordially and they explained to me that they knew each other for a long time. Thereafter, LAN WEBER did not come around any more. Sometime thereafter I asked ELBERFELD where BOB (LAN WEBER) was and ELBERFELD said "Oh, he spends the week ends at my house."

ELBERFELD only gave me money when I served food or drink to him or his guests.

/S/ GUSTAVE BEEKMAN

Sworn to before
me May 4, 1942

/S/ HARVEY L. STRELZIN
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Kings County Clerk's No. 38
Cert. filed NY Co. Clk. No. 181. Reg. No. 9959
Commission Expires March 30, 1943

Upon being interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 2, 1942, Beekman stated his full name is Gustave Herman Beekman, commonly known as George Beekman, and that he was born in Gammalstort, Sweden, June 19, 1887. He entered the United States in 1912 and became a United States citizen through naturalization in 1918. He advised that since his arrival in the United States he has followed the occupation of florist and general gardener, and for the past five years has operated houses which are frequented by homosexuals. It is further noted he has been arrested on two previous occasions on charges of sodomy, on one occasion for operating a degenerate house, and on another occasion for violation of the Alcohol Beverage Control Law.

During this interview Beekman stated that in September, 1940, while he was running a house of degradation on Warren Street in Brooklyn, New York, one George Wilbur Fox, known among homosexuals as "Madame Fox", brought a friend of his, whom he introduced as "Mr. Walsh", to this house. At this time several soldiers were present at the house, but Beekman was unable to recall any of their names.

According to Beekman, this Mr. Walsh visited his house four times from September to November, 1940. Beekman said that in December, 1940, he moved to 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, where he has operated a house of degradation since that time. In the middle of April, 1941, according to Beekman, Fox brought Mr. Walsh to Beekman's house on Pacific Street, at which time Beekman stated he did not recognize Mr. Walsh and was introduced to him by Fox under that name.

Beekman remarked he believed Mr. Walsh visited his house on Pacific Street approximately eight times, and mentioned specifically that Mr. Walsh visited his house in July, 1941, October, 1941, and January, 1942. Beekman said that during Mr. Walsh's visit to his house in July, 1941, he, Mr. Walsh, exchanged a few words with one William Elberfeld who, according to Beekman, was formerly in the German army and entertains pro-Nazi sympathies. According to Beekman, after Mr. Walsh spoke with Elberfeld, Walsh went upstairs with one James McCabe, also known as Mickey McCabe and Kenneth Torrence McCabe, who is a sailor in the United States Navy. After coming downstairs with McCabe, Mr. Walsh then went upstairs with McCabe's shipmate, named Painter, who later was reported killed when the USS Reuben James was sunk. Beekman remarked that he asked Mr. Walsh to have dinner with him, but Mr. Walsh said he had to go to Boston.

Beekman added that during Mr. Walsh's visit in October, 1941, he went upstairs with one Frank Maluba, also known as Frank Malerba and Frank Marino. According to Beekman, the only other person who had seen Mr. Walsh at Beekman's house, besides Fox, McCabe, Painter, Malerba and Elberfeld, was one Charles Fred Tuber, a member of the Merchant Marine, who formerly stayed at Beekman's house.

During the above interview Beekman specifically stated Mr. Walsh had never been called "Doc", and that the only name under which he knew this individual was "Mr. Walsh". He remarked, however, that on one occasion when he was asked by Charles Zuber who Mr. Walsh was, he said, "I don't know who he is. It may be the Senator, God knows".

During the interview twelve photographs were displayed to Beekman, one of which was the photograph of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. Upon observing these photographs Beekman picked out the photograph of Senator Walsh, stating that the photograph "is a very, very good likeness" to the individual he knew as Mr. Walsh, but upon being asked if he could state definitely whether the photograph was that of the individual he knew as Mr. Walsh, Beekman stated he could not.

In this interview Beekman stated, in connection with the affidavit which he had furnished to his attorney, Mr. Strelzin, on April 30, 1942, that Strelzin had written it for him and he had not read it himself. He stated he did sign it, but did not raise his right hand and swear to the contents of this affidavit.

Upon being questioned concerning the statements which he had made in the above affidavit concerning possible espionage activities being carried on by the various homosexuals, Beekman was unable to furnish any definite information that such activities were in fact being carried on by the various homosexuals mentioned in his affidavit.

Upon reinterview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 15 and 16, 1942, Beekman advised that the individual whom he had stated to be Senator Walsh, was actually an individual named "Doc" from Connecticut.

The following signed statement was furnished by Beekman on May 16, 1942:

"New York, N.Y.
May 16, 1942

"I, Gustave Herman Beekman, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents R. A. Newby and W. C. Hawkins, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been informed that any statement I make can be used against me in court.

"I was born in Gammalstorp, Sweden, on the 19th of June, 1887. I entered the United States at Boston, Massachusetts on the 3rd of October, 1912. I became a United States citizen through naturalization in the United States District Court of Boston, Massachusetts on the 14th of March, 1918.

"Since my arrival in the United States, I have resided most of the time in New York City and my occupation is that of florist and general gardener.

"On the 17th day of May, 1940, I moved from New York City to, I think, 139 Warren Street, Brooklyn, New York. In December of 1940, I moved to 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, where I resided until the 14th of March, 1942 at which time I was apprehended by members of the District Attorney's staff on a charge of sodomy. Since my apprehension I have remained continuously in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, New York.

"On April 30, 1942, I was found guilty by jury in the State Court in Brooklyn, New York in connection with the sodomy charge which I was being held on, and I am presently located in the Manhattan County Jail, New York City, awaiting sentence. I would like to state at this time that prior to my trial in connection with the sodomy case it was my desire to plead guilty to the sodomy charges which had been preferred against me, but that I conferred with my attorney, Mr. Harvey L. Strelzin, and he advised me that he had been in conference with Judge Leibowitz and had been advised by the Judge that I would receive no consideration whatsoever for entering a plea of guilty; that I would receive the same punishment on a plea of guilty or if I stood trial. Based on this advice, I naturally took my chances by standing trial.

"For the past five years I have not followed any gainful occupation but have operated in connection with my home a house which is frequented by homosexuals. I would like to state at this time that I, myself, am a homosexualist and have been such since the age of 25 or 26.

"One of the homosexuals who visited my house was known by the name of "Doc". This individual resided on a farm in Connecticut and was not known by any other name in my house. Sometime in July of 1941, I had a conversation with Charles Zuber at which time I told him that "Doc" may be Senator Walsh but I had no information upon which to base this conclusion.

"While awaiting trial in Brooklyn, New York, I was called into the office of Mr. Louis Aldino, Assistant District Attorney for Queens County, and was questioned by him and my lawyer, Harvey L. Strelzin, concerning persons who visited my house in Brooklyn. They asked me to describe the individual known as "Doc" and I described another individual known as Dr. Ramsey. They told me that this was not the "Doc" to whom they had reference, so I described to them the "Doc" from Connecticut. They then asked me if I knew who this individual was and I told them "No". They then told me that this individual is Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. Mr. Aldino stated at that time that, "We have accomplished a lot today".

"On the evening of April 30, 1942, after I had been convicted of the sodomy charge, my attorney, Harvey Strelzin, came to me at the jail at 9:30 at night and showed me three pictures [illegible] of Senator

Walsh. He asked me if they resembled the person who was known to me as "Doc" and I told him they did. I would like to state at this time that the individual known as "Doc" does resemble a great deal the photographs of Senator Walsh. However, after being displayed a photograph of the individual whom I knew as "Doc" and a photograph of Senator Walsh in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 15, 1942, there is now no doubt in my mind that Senator Walsh was not the individual I knew as "Doc" but that the photograph which has been displayed to me with the photograph of Senator Walsh is the individual who actually came to my house and was known to me as "Doc".

"Mr. Strelzin then asked me questions concerning the visits of Senator Walsh and others to my house, at which time he wrote a statement which I later signed but I did not read nor do I recall swearing that it was true and correct. I have been displayed a photostatic copy of the affidavit which Mr. Strelzin took from me in the County Jail on April 30, 1942 and I note in this affidavit where I stated that Senator Walsh frequented my house on many occasions. However, I would like to state at this time that the statement contained in my affidavit is erroneous and was based on information which I had obtained from my attorney, Mr. Strelzin, and Mr. Aldino after they had advised me that the individual whom I knew as "Doc" was in reality Senator Walsh. I also note in the affidavit that I stated that Wilbur Fox introduced Senator Walsh to me. I would like to correct all previous statements in this connection and state that at no time did Wilbur Fox or any other person ever introduce to me anyone as Senator Walsh.

"I would like to also state at this time that all statements I have made which reflect the name of Senator Walsh were based on information I had received that "Doc" was in reality Senator Walsh and that in each of these instances when I referred to Senator Walsh I was actually referring to "Doc".

"On May 4, 1942, Mr. Strelzin further questioned me concerning individuals who came to my house at which time he wrote a second statement which I signed, which I neither read nor remember swearing to was correct. In this statement also appears the name of Senator Walsh and in each instance the information I gave to Mr. Strelzin was concerning the individual known to me only as "Doc" and that in each instance I substituted the name of Senator Walsh for "Doc".

"It is my desire at this time to state that at all times previously when I have referred to Senator Walsh orally or in statements or affidavits that I was substituting the name of Senator Walsh for the individual who was known only to me as "Doc" who resided on a farm in Connecticut.

"My only purpose in making this statement is to endeavor to correct any statement that I have previously made relative to Senator Walsh and to cooperate in every manner possible with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

"I would like to also state at this time that the name of Senator Walsh would never have appeared in any statements or affidavits executed by me if I had not been advised by Mr. Aldine and Mr. Strelzin that the individual known to me as "Doc" was Senator Walsh.

"I would like to state at this time that when I executed the affidavit for my attorney, Mr. Strelzin, in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, New York, on April 30, 1942, it was my impression that this affidavit and information which I was furnishing was to be used by the District Attorney's Office and I had no idea whatsoever that this information would be made public or be furnished to any newspapers.

"In connection with the second affidavit which I gave my attorney in the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, on May 4, 1942, Mr. Strelzin, my attorney, informed me that this second affidavit was taken for Judge Leibowitz.

"On Thursday, May 14, 1942, I was visited by my attorney, Mr. Strelzin, in the Manhattan County Jail, New York City, at which time he advised me that I would appear the following week before Judge Leibowitz in the Judge's private chambers at which time photographs would be displayed and that he, Mr. Strelzin, desired that I identify the photographs.

"I would like to again state that this statement has been made by me purely and voluntarily with no threats or promises having been made and that my only purpose in making this statement is to tell the truth and endeavor to correct erroneous statements which I have previously made.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of [illegible] pages, and I am placing my signature on all of the pages in this statement.

(S) [illegible]

Witnesses:
(S) H. [illegible] Hawkins
Special Agent, F.B.I., New York City.

(S) [illegible] Hardy
Special Agent, F.B.I., New York City."

Reelman gave the following physical description of "Doc":

Age	[illegible]
Height	[illegible]
Complexion	[illegible]
Eyes	[illegible]
Hair	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

In order that the facts might be clear as to the circumstances under which Beekman was interviewed on May 15 and 1 , 1942, there is set out below a copy of the log which was maintained by Agents of the New York field division covering these interviews:

<u>May 15, 1942</u>

5:45 AM - Beekman arrived at the New York Office accompanied by New York City Police Department detectives.

6:00 PM to
8:45 PM - Beekman was questioned by Special Agents Newby, Spigner and Hawkins. Agents Devine and Grubbs also were in the room at different times. All of these Agents were not in the room at the same time.

8:55 PM - Beekman was served with sandwiches and coffee.

9:45 PM to
10:15 PM - A statement was taken from Beekman.

10:15 PM - Beekman was examined by Dr. Thomas Dwyer, the regular physician used by the New York field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of making physical examinations of prisoners, was brought in to make an examination of Beekman in order to insure that Beekman was not being mistreated and was under no duress.

10:[illegible] PM
to 12:30 AM,
May 1[illegible], 1942 General conversation was had with Beekman by the Agents.

12:30 AM - Beekman left the New York Office accompanied by the New York Police Department detectives.

<u>May 1[illegible], 1942</u>

11:30 AM - Beekman, accompanied by the detectives, arrived at the New York Office.

11:[illegible] AM to
12:30 PM - Beekman was questioned and a statement was obtained from him.

12:30 PM to
[illegible] PM - General conversation with Beekman.

[illegible] - Beekman left the New York Office [illegible].

Charles Fred Zuber who is a native-born American and a member of the merchant marine was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 2 and 4, 1942, and advised that in the latter part of July, 1941, he was at the house of degradation run by Beekman at which time he was introduced by Beekman to an individual as "Doc". At this time Zuber stated that an individual named James McGuire and two sailors named McCabe and Painter were also present. In Zuber's presence "Doc" engaged in conversation with Beekman concerning the latter's tomato plants which were not maturing properly. "Doc" told Beekman that he would give him some vitamins, the same kind that he used on his farm in Connecticut, which would make the tomatoes mature right. Zuber stated that he was of the impression that prior to his arrival at Beekman's house that afternoon "Doc" had filled a date with sailor Mickey McCabe.

After "Doc" left Zuber stated Beekman turned to him and said, "Do you know who 'Doc' is?" Zuber said that he did not and Beekman then told him that "Doc" is really Senator Walsh of Massachusetts but that he should only refer to him as "Doc". Zuber stated that at no time while "Doc" was at Beekman's house at the time in question did Wilbur Fox, William Elberfeld or Herman Mueller come around.

Zuber said that the next and last time that he saw "Doc" or came in contact with him was on Saturday afternoon October 18, 1941, at Beekman's Pacific Street house. Zuber stated at this time he was doing some painting for Beekman and "Doc" asked him to go upstairs with him. According to Zuber, "Doc" approached him a second time and when Zuber again refused him, he went upstairs with an individual named Frank Marino, also known as Frank Malerba. During this visit Beekman again told Zuber to be sure not to mention Senator Walsh's name but to refer to him as "Doc". Zuber said that during the time that "Doc" was there on this visit he did not observe either Wilbur Fox, William Elberfeld or Herman Mueller at the place.

During this interview a photograph of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts was displayed to Zuber at which time Zuber, upon viewing the photograph, stated, "That's the splitting image of 'Doc', the man who Beekman told me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts." When asked if he were positive beyond a doubt that the photograph which he observed was a picture of "Doc", Zuber replied, "I could not be absolutely positive until I look at the person in the flesh but to me this picture looks exactly like 'Doc'."

Zuber furnished the following description of "Doc":

Age	60 to 65 years
Height	5' 11½" or 6'
Weight	225 pounds to 230 pounds

Build	Pudgy, fat, heavy trunk with large stomach
Hair	Grayish white, thinning, straight, silky, with a distinguishing whiteness on the temples
Eyes	Light blue or gray
Eyebrows	Gray, normal
Ears	Prominent, particularly heavy lobes
Nose	Normal in size, very red in color
Chin	Double chin, fat heavy jowls, jowls hanging heavy from jaw in front of ears
General shape of face	Fat, moonshaped
Complexion	Florid, clean-shaven
Face	Wrinkled and spotted with age, old-age splotches on forehead
Glasses	Either fine gold or silver rimmed, reading only
Hands	Large and pudgy
Peculiarities	Plaintive expression on face; talked in a slow deliberate manner; medium soft voice; when listening to one talk, constantly nervously cleared throat in subdued manner; moved about with great effort like a feeble old man.

With reference to possible espionage activities being carried on by various homosexuals, Zuber stated that the only definite information which he had along this line was concerned with William Elberfeld. Zuber stated that on one occasion he had shipped on the SS MEMPHIS CITY to Honolulu and upon his return Elberfeld asked him why he had not written him from Honolulu. According to Zuber, he also asked what sort of cargo the ship had carried and if the ship had been held up in Honolulu because the crew was unloading heavy machinery. Elberfeld asked particularly if the cargo had gone to the Army.

Zuber said that Elberfeld not only questioned him along these lines but also one Joseph Walsh and one Werner Clauss, both of whom were members of the merchant marine at that time, and had made a trip to Honolulu on the SS CHICKAMAW CITY, which carried a cargo of Government war supplies. According to Zuber, these two had discussed with Elberfeld the kind of cargo they had carried and told him that it was Government cargo. Zuber said that at that time it was his belief Elberfeld was not attempting to obtain information concerning the American war effort which could be turned over subsequently to the Axis powers but rather believed that Elberfeld had made this conversation for the purpose of showing interest in these subjects.

Zuber further advised that on one occasion when Werner Clauss was getting ready to sail on the SS CHICKASAW CITY to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, he told Elberfeld that this ship would carry war supplies to Russia. According to Zuber, Elberfeld also asked Clauss whether the SS CHICKASAW CITY was going to the Red Sea by way of Capetown or by the Panama Canal and when it was going to leave. With regard to Elberfeld's sympathies, Zuber said that he had heard Elberfeld state Hitler is a great man and has done great things for Germany, specifically that he has unified the country, has dispelled all internal strife, has done away with depressions and has wiped out Communism. Zuber added that Beekman did not wish him to have anything to do with Elberfeld, not because Beekman believed Elberfeld to be pro-Nazi, but in Zuber's opinion, on the grounds of professional jealousy.

Upon reinterview on May 14, 1942, Zuber was shown a group of photographs among which was the picture of Dr. Harry Russel Stone. Upon observing the photograph of Dr. Stone Zuber appeared to be embarrassed and stated that he was definitely certain that the picture of Dr. Stone was the picture of the individual known to him as "Doc", and furnished the following signed statement in connection with this matter:

"May 14, 1942
New York

"I, Charles Fred Zuber, make the following voluntary statement to A. F. Spigner and R. A. Newby, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been advised that this statement may be used against me in Court:

"In a signed statement, dated May 2nd and May 4th, 1942, which I gave to Special Agent A. F. Spigner, I related the details concerning two visits to George Beekman's house at 229 Pacific Street during 1941 made by an individual who was introduced to me by Beekman as 'Doc' and whom Beekman later told me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. This man was known at Beekman's house as 'Doc' and I have never heard anyone refer to him as Mr. Walsh or Senator Walsh, except Beekman.

"Today in the New York F.B.I. Office I was shown by Special Agents A. F. Spigner and R. A. Newby, a group of photographs and from this group I selected two photographs which I numbered I and II and on the back of which I wrote my name.

"These two photographs which I numbered I and II are photographs of the man to whom I had previously referred as 'Doc' or Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

"In regard to the photograph which I previously identified on May 2, 1942, in the New York F.B.I. Office as being a photograph of this 'Doc', I wish to state that I am now positive that I made a mistake in this identification and that the man in that photograph is not the person whom I knew as 'Doc', and whom Beekman informed me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

"I arrived at this conclusion when I had a chance today to compare the photograph which I identified on May 2nd as being 'Doc' with the photographs which I numbered I and II and I know from this comparison that they are not photographs of the same man.

"I have read the above statement which consists of one typewritten page and have initialed all corrections made by me and I find that this statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) CHARLES FRED ZUBER

Witnesses:
R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
A. F. Spigner, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

Zuber also furnished the following signed statement concerning the circumstances under which this matter was brought out at the sodomy trial of Beekman:

"New York, New York
May 15, 1942

"I, Charles Fred Zuber, voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agent A. F. Spigner, whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been advised that that I say may be used against me in court.

"I recall that on May 6, 1942, in the New York FBI Office I stated to Special Agent A. F. Spigner and Special Agent R. A. Newby that shortly before I was scheduled to testify in the sodomy trial of George Beekman in Brooklyn, on the first day of the trial a messenger approached me as I was sitting among the spectators and told me that I was soon to be called to the stand and that Judge Leibowitz had instructed that I bring out in my testimony the name Mr. Walsh as being among the prominent people who had visited Beekman's house at 182 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

"At this time I wish to state exactly what happened on this occasion. During the trial when I was sitting in the court room among the spectators beside Donald Blanchard, who was waiting also to testify, the individual whom

"I have called the messenger came down the aisle and beckoned to me from the side door of the court room for me to come out of the court room into the corridor. I am not sure exactly when this took place, whether it was in the morning or the afternoon of the first day of the trial, but I know it was shortly before I testified. I got up and went out of the court room into the corridor and this individual said that Judge Leibowitz wanted the name Mr. Walsh brought out in my testimony and that Mr. Aldino would lead me with questions which I was to answer and which would give me a chance to bring out the name Mr. Walsh. This messenger said that I was not to use the name Senator, that I was to say only Mr. Walsh. This messenger also told me at this time that I was just to tell as I had told it to Mr. Aldino that I knew this individual by the name of 'Doc' and that it was Beekman who told me that he was really Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, except that I was not to refer to this individual on the stand as Senator Walsh, I was to say Mr. Walsh.

"I do not know the name of this messenger but - believe that he is connected with Mr. Aldino or the office of the District Attorney for Kings County because I have seen this person in Mr. Aldino's offices and it seems to me that he was employed there, and during the trial of Beekman he sat with Aldino inside the railing in the front of the court room. He was not in any sort of uniform. I always have seen him in civilian clothes.

"In any of my conversations with Mr. Aldino at no time did he tell me to bring out the name Walsh in my testimony. Instead he had told me that he did not think that I would have to testify but I was subpoenaed and had to come to the court room.

"I was never interviewed by Judge Leibowitz at any time and neither was I talked to by anyone in his chambers. - have never been in Judge Leibowitz's chambers in the court house in Brooklyn. The only time that Judge Leibowitz ever spoke to me was while I was on the stand when after - had brought out the name Mr. Walsh as being identical with 'Doc', he turned to me and told me to go ahead and describe him, and I went ahead and described 'Doc'. After I had finished describing 'Doc', Judge Leibowitz asked me if I should see 'Doc' again, would I recognize him, and I told him I would.

"It was the next day of the trial that Judge Leibowitz called me up before the court and after asking me some questions about my background and citizenship status put me in the custody of Mr. Aldino.

"I recall during a court recess soon after I had testified, and I think that it was the lunch recess of the first day of the trial because I am under the impression, but I am not sure, that I testified on the morning of the first day, that Mr. Aldino took me into the district attorney's room next to the court room and said to me that Judge Leibowitz wanted me put back

"on the stand so that I could identify some pictures. The impression which I have at this time is that Judge Leibowitz wanted me to identify 'Doc' or Mr. Walsh as I had called him in my testimony. Mr. Aldino then telephoned to the Chief Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Hughes, of Mr. O'Dwyer's office, and told him in my presence that Judge Leibowitz wanted me put back on the stand for the purpose which I have said and that Aldino had told Judge Leibowitz that he could not approve that without Hughes' consent. He told Hughes that the matter was left up to him. He further told Hughes on this telephone conversation that if it was no go, and I was not to be put on the stand to identify pictures, that he, Judge Leibowitz, wanted to talk to Hughes as soon as Hughes could get to the court room. There was no one in the district attorney's room at this time besides Aldino and myself. After court had begun running again Mr. Hughes came in, and at the first recess after he arrived, when Judge Leibowitz left the bench Mr. Hughes got up and followed him out of the same door. I am under the impression that this was the door leading to the Judge's chambers. As it turned out I was not called to the stand and I was not asked in court to make any identifications from any pictures. Mr. Aldino has never mentioned the matter to me since this time.

"The only person besides my sister, Mrs. G. S. Oglesby, with whom I live at the present time at 128 McDougal Street, New York City, that I told about the individual I knew as 'Doc' having come to Beekman's Pacific Street House, was Mr. Aldino. This is the way that Aldino first learned about 'Doc'. My sister, Mrs. Oglesby, after I had gotten into the trouble as a result of the raid, was quarreling with me, on about April 8, 1942, about me having been at Beekman's house and I turned to her and told her that a lot of prominent people came to Beekman's house and that among them was a United States senator and that this senator was Senator Walsh. I had no idea that she would tell anybody about this but the next day she told Mr. Aldino in his offices what I had said and he called me in and I told him at that time that this individual was known to me as 'Doc', that he had visited Beekman's house at 329 Pacific Street and that Beekman had told me that he was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. This is the way, I think that this whole thing got started.

"I have read the above statement which consists of three pages of typewriting and have initialed each page and all corrections made by me and I find this statement voluntarily given by me to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) CHARLES FRED ZUBER

Witnessed:
A. F. Spigner
R. A. Jenny
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
347 United States Court House
Foley Square, New York, New York."

John Alfred Oneal, known among homosexuals as John O'Neill McGuire, who, Zuber stated was present during "Doc's" visit to Beekman's house in 1941, advised that he had never been introduced to anyone or referred to anyone at Beekman's house whose name was either Mr. Walsh or Senator Walsh. He was shown a picture of Senator Walsh and said that he definitely had never seen anyone similar to that picture at Beekman's house. He said that he thought he would remember if he had seen Senator Walsh at Beekman's house, inasmuch as the Senator had spoken at his high school graduation exercises approximately twenty-five years ago. He said that he recalled an individual by the name of "Doc" who had visited Beekman's house on several occasions when he had been there, but that he did not think "Doc" fitted Senator Walsh's description, inasmuch as, in his opinion, the "Doc" who attended Beekman's place was only about five feet, ten inches tall. Oneal further advised that the individual known as "Doc" was apparently acquainted with Dr. Ramsey who was present at Beekman's house on numerous occasions.

Dr. George H. Ramsey, upon interview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that he was a natural born citizen of the United States and had been Commissioner of the Department of Health for Westchester County, New York, for the last four years. He admitted that he had frequented Beekman's house and stated that he had never heard anyone at this house make un-American or subversive utterances. He said that he felt sure that if anyone had attempted espionage activities at Beekman's place, he would have been detected and given a healthy thrashing by the soldiers and sailors who were there. Dr. Ramsey advised that the individual called "Doc" at Beekman's place was Dr. [illegible] Stone of Clinton, Connecticut. Dr. Ramsey stated that he, himself, had seen Dr. Stone at Beekman's place and recalled seeing Dr. Stone there on one occasion in July of 1941, at which time both a sailor named Hickey and a boy who lived at Beekman's named Charlie were also there. [illegible] photographs of different individuals, [illegible] of Senator David I. Walsh [illegible] and displayed to Dr. Ramsey. After observing these, he stated that he had never seen any of these individuals at Beekman's, except Miller.

Dr. Harry Russel Stone of Clinton, Connecticut, furnished the following signed statement to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"Clinton, Conn.
May 13, 1942.

"I, [illegible], do make the following voluntary statement to Special [illegible] and [illegible] Quinn, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The [illegible] conversations have been made to me

and I realize that what I say may be used against me in court.

"I was born in Middletown Conn. on Aug. 10, 1878 and have been practicing medicine in Clinton, Conn. for approximately 10 years. I have lived in Clinton about 18 years and presently reside at 67 W. Main St. Clinton. I have never married.

"I first met George Beekman at his 43rd St. address, New York City, about 5 or 6 years ago. The circumstances surrounding through whom or how I met him I do not remember, but I think it was through mutual friends. I visited Beekman's 43rd St. house on several occasions. I realized at this time that Beekman was operating a house for male prostitution.

"I did not visit a house operated by Beekman on Warren St. Brooklyn, N. Y. nor did I know that such a street existed.

"During 1941 I visited a house operated by Beekman at 329 Pacific St. Brooklyn on not more than five occasions. I think that these visits were during July and October, 1941, but I am not positive.

"Concerning my first visit to Beekman's in July, the exact day I do not remember but I am positive it was on a Staurday. I arrived alone on this occasion at about 4 o'clock P.M. On this visit those present whom I definitely recall were Beekman, a sailor called "Micky" and his shipmate, Bill Painter, both of the U. S. navy. Several other individuals came in whose identities I do not recall. I am under the impression that Charlie a friend of Beekman's, came in before I left. On this visit I spent part of the time in the house and a part in Beekman's garden in the rear.

"While in the garden I had a few drinks and remained seated beneath the canopy which extended from the wall of the house out over the ground.

"George Beekman and I while out in the garden at this time had a casual conversation about some tomato plants which he had growing there.

"This first visit to Beekman's in July 1941 was the time that I took both Micky and Painter upstairs with me in order to have sexual intercourse with them.

"I left Beekman's house on this visit about 6 o'clock.

"I probably visited Beekman's house in July, 1941 but the details of these visits I do not recall.

"During the fall of 1941 I went to Beekman's again on several occasions - the dates I do not remember.

"On one of these visits during the fall I particularly recall the following facts. I arrived early in the afternoon, again alone, and Beekman took me to the living room on the basement floor.

"The boy whom I know as Charlie and who I think was in the merchant marine came into the living room in his working clothes. He had smears of paint on his clothes, and he may have had a paint brush in his hand.

"Later on in the afternoon Charlie took me and another individual whom I think was a young Italian fellow named Frank up to the living room on the top floor and showed us what he had been painting. Charlie had been painting the walls and the ceiling of this upstairs living room.

"On the occasion of this particular visit I asked Charlie to go upstairs with me but he refused. After Charlie refused me I later in the afternoon went upstairs with the Italian boy Frank or Frankie as I knew him.

"There probably were other individuals at Beekman's on the occasion of this visit but I do not recollect who they were.

"I think that I left Beekman's at about 6:30 o'clock P.M.

"I visited Beekman's Pacific St. house again in Jan. and March 1942. The first visit in 1942 occurred on or about Jan. 3 and the March visits took place between the 9th and the 11th.

"On these visits in 1942 I did not see Charlie, Mickey or Frankie there.

"At no time during any of my visits to Beekman's houses did I observe any evidence of espionage activities being engaged in there.

"At no time at Beekman's houses did I hear the following names mentioned: Herman Mueller, William Elberfeld, Wilbur Fox, the 'Nazi Sisters', the 'Nazi Queens', or 'Madam Fox'. These names have absolutely no significance to me.

"I was known at Beekman's as 'Doc'. As far as I know no one there knew my real name.

"On my visits to Beekman's houses nearly always there were soldiers and sailors present but they came there, in my opinion, for sexual purposes and for what money they could make.

"I considered Beekman's houses nothing more than houses of prostitution - and I visited them solely for sexual gratification.

"I have read the above statement, which consists of six ink written pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, and it was given absolutely voluntarily by me. I have initialed each correction and each page.

(S) Harry R. Stone

Witnesses:

A. F. Spigner - Special Agent of the F.B.I., N.Y.C.
R. A. Newby - Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

The following description of Dr. Stone was obtained from interrogation and observation:

Name	Harry Russel Stone
Age	63 (born Middletown, Connecticut, August 10, 1878)
Color	White
Race	Caucasian
Occupation	Physician
Residence	Clinton, Connecticut
Marrital Status	Single
Height	5' 10½"
Weight	205
Build	Heavy, paunchy stomach
Eyes	Dark blue, wears glasses with silver rims, semi-circle wrinkle under eyes
Hair	Silver, thin on top, parted on left side
Complexion	Ruddy
Ears	Prominent, with heavy lobes
Chin	Double chin, broad jaws
Face	Full, forehead and temples containing splotches
Voice	Medium soft
Peculiarities	Talks very slowly and deliberately; walks with apparent feebleness.

The photographs obtained of Dr. Stone have been exhibited to witnesses Charles Zuber and Gustave Beekman. Copies of these photographs, together with the notations of these individuals on them are attached hereto.

The correct identity of Dr. Stone has not been disclosed to any witnesses in this case, and his identity is known only to Dr. George Ramsey.

On May 15, 1942, Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby, a sister of Charles Zuber, appeared at the New York field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and executed the following signed statement:

"New York, N.Y.
May 15, 1942

"I, Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby, voluntarily make the following statement to A. F. Spigner whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises or threats have been made to me.

"I was born on September 12, 1910, at Fitzgerald, Georgia, and presently reside with my husband, Mr. Guy S. Oglesby at 128 McDougall St., New York, N.Y. My first husband's name was Edward T. Wright, from whom I am presently divorced. Prior to my first marriage I was Kathleen Zuber a full sister of Charles Fred Zuber who presently lives with me in New York.

"In the evening at my home on McDougall St., on a day somewhere between April 5th, and April 10th, 1942, when my brother Charles Zuber and I were alone, I was quarreling with him and criticizing him for having had anything to do with a place like Beekman operated on Pacific Street in Brooklyn, because at this time I knew that it had been a disreputable house. Charles merely laughed and somewhat in defense of his having been at Beekman's he told me that I would be surprised to know about the prominent people who had come there and that he knew of big stock brokers and other big shots who had patronized Beekman's house. He then remarked to me, 'You would be very much surprised to know that even a United States senator was among the big shots who came to Beekman's'. I immediately asked him the name of the senator and he told me that it was Senator Walsh. I said, 'You mean the Senator Walsh who is the Head of the Naval Affairs Committee?', and he said 'Yes'. I asked him how he knew that Senator Walsh had gone to Beekman's and whether or not he had actually seen him there. Charles then told me that he had seen the man whom he knew as Senator Walsh there several times and that he knew him as 'Doc', but that he knew it was Senator Walsh because Beekman had told him that this actually was Senator Walsh.

"It was the day after Charles had told me about Senator Walsh that I was in the office of Mr. Aldino, Assistant District Attorney, Kings

County, in the Court House in Brooklyn, and he was talking to me about Beekman's case. Mr. Aldino remarked that there was a great many prominent people mixed up in the matter and I told him that I knew it; that I knew that a United States Senator had gone there. Mr. Aldino, when I told him that I knew that a United States Senator had gone to Beekman's, seemed very surprised and asked me at once for the Senator's name and I told him it was Senator Walsh. He asked me how I knew that Senator Walsh was going over there and I replied by telling him the same story which my brother Charles had told me the evening before.

"The reason for my being in Mr. Aldino's office on this occasion was because for about a week I had been going to his office with Charles as I was interested in my brother's welfare and since he was in trouble I wanted to see him through and do what I could to help him. After I had told Mr. Aldino at this time about Senator Walsh, he called Charles into his office from where he had been waiting outside, and asked him about this senator, and in my presence Charles told him that the individual was known to him at Beekman's as 'Doc' and the only way he knew it was Senator Walsh was because Beekman had told him that 'Doc' was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. The only person to whom I have said anything about Senator Walsh being over at Beekman's is Mr. Aldino. Several times since I first told Mr. Aldino about Senator Walsh he has said to me 'You know, you are the one who started all this' meaning that I was the one that started everything about Senator Walsh.

"I have read the above statement, which consists of this and one other typewritten page. I have initialed all corrections, and have affixed my initials to each page, and I find it to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(S) Kathleen Wright Oglesby

Witnessed by:

Charles F. Heiner
Special Agent

A. F. Spigner
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square, New York, N.Y.".

George Wilber Fox, who, Beekman states, introduced "Mr. Walsh" to him upon interview stated that he was an American-born citizen, was in the Marine Corps in the last war and is presently employed as a salesroom decorator. He advised that he had never introduced anyone by the name of "Mr. Walsh" to Beekman and upon interview stated that this person was not known to him. It is pointed out that on one occasion Assistant District Attorney Aldino told Fox that unless he told the complete truth he, Aldino, would search into Fox's record and prepare a sodomy charge against Fox which would result in a sentence of twenty years. Despite this statement Fox continued to deny that he introduced anyone to Beekman by the name of "Mr. Walsh". Fox further stated that prior to his being interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he had been approached by an individual who held himself out to be from Mr. Aldino's office. This individual asked him if he knew a Mr. Walsh of Chicago and when Fox said no, this individual said that the Mr. Walsh that he was supposed to know was actually Senator Walsh from Massachusetts and showed him a photograph which he said was of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and asked him to identify it, which he was unable to do. Mr. Aldino advised that the individaul who allegedly approached Fox was not from his office. Fox stated that William Elberfeld has never in any way indicated that he was engaged in any subversive activities and that he, Fox, has no knowledge of any subversive or espionage activities being carried on at Beekman's house.

Herman Muller, who is alleged by Beekman to be a possible espionage agent and a close friend of Elberfeld, upon interview stated that he has never heard of Elberfeld attempting to obtain any information relating to the national defense of the United States from soldiers, sailors, or any other persons nor has he ever heard Elberfeld make any statement for Hitler or any statements derogatory to the United States. He stated that he has never asked any sailor or soldier about the sailing of vessels or concerning any other naval or military matters and that his sympathies were definitely anti-Hitler.

William Elberfeld upon interview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that he was born in Germany and was still an alien. He said that he has never denied that he was a non-commissioned officer in the German Army during the last war and stated that on some occasions he has defended the German people but has always hated Hitler and everything that Hitler stood for. He said that he has never questioned sailors or soldiers concerning any information of naval or military value.

Searches of Elberfeld's premises were conducted by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 10 and May 1, 1942. Nothing of significance was found with the exception of a radio owned by Elberfeld capable of receiving short-wave stations. There was no definite evidence obtained in the course of these searches reflecting Elberfeld's engagement in espionage activities. Elberfeld and Muller are presently held at Ellis Island as enemy aliens.

Werner Heins Clauss, who Zuber stated furnished information concerning the movement of his ship to William Elberfeld, advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that toward the last of July or the first of August, 1941, he and Joseph Malch might have discussed their ships, the Memphis City and the Chickasaw City, which ships were soon to sail for Honolulu with war supplies for the Government, in the presence of Elberfeld, but that this conversation was casual and neither Elberfeld nor anyone else, so far as he could remember, had asked him any pointed questions about the ships.

Clauss stated that of his own knowledge he had never heard Elberfeld make any pro-Nazi statements or say or do anything which would indicate to him that Elberfeld was ever engaged in subversive activities. He further stated that he had never seen any other individuals at Beekman's house carry on any activities or question any sailors or soldiers in such a way as would indicate they were engaged in subversive or espionage activities.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

INDEX

	Page
Affidavit given by Gustave Beekman to his Attorney, Harvey Strelsin on April 30, 1942	- 1 - 4
Affidavit given by Beekman to his Attorney, Strelsin, on May 4, 1942	- 4 - 6
Interview with Beekman by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 2, 1942	- 7 - 8
Statement furnished by Beekman to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 16, 1942	- 8 - 11
Information furnished by Charles Zuber on May 2 and 4, 1942	- 13 - 15
Statement furnished by Zuber to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 14, 1942	- 15 - 16
Statement furnished by Zuber to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 15, 1942	- 16 - 18
Information furnished by John Alfred Onsel	- 19
Information furnished by Dr. George H. Ramsey	- 19
Statement furnished by Dr. Harry Russel Stone to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 13, 1942	- 19 - 22
Statement furnished by Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby on May 15, 1942	- 23 - 24
Information furnished by George Wilber Fox	- 25
Information furnished by Herman Muller	- 25
Information furnished by William Wilberfeld	- 25
Information furnished by Werner Heins Clauss	- 26

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

On May 1, 1942, the New York Post carried the headline, "Link Senator to Spy Nest", and published an article containing excerpts from an affidavit executed by Gustave Herman Beekman, the operator of a house of degradation at 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, who was found guilty on a sodomy charge on April 30, 1942, in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, New York. The newspaper article alleged that a United States Senator had frequented the house operated by Beekman.

The following affidavit was furnished by Beekman to his attorney Harvey L. Strelzin on April 30, 1942:

" April 30, 1942.

State and City of New York
County of Kings.

" Gustave Beekman, being duly sworn, states the following.

I rented and operated the house located at 329 Pacific St. Brooklyn, New York, since January 1st 1941.

" During the year 1941 and until March, 1942, the following persons visited my home as guests.

" One, Wall Street Jack, a man of about 35 years old, a very ruddy complexion, about 5 ft. 7 in. height. He was queer and had sadistic tendencies. He always wanted to be beaten. He visited my home on approximately 100 occasions. He always came to the house alone. He on many occasions professed a loyalty to Germany.

" The first time Senator Walsh came to my home was about two years ago when I lived on Warren St. corner Court Street, Brooklyn. The first time he came to my home, he was introduced to me by Oliver Fox, also known as George Werner or Madame Fox. Mr. Fox lives at 160 St. Marks Ave. Bklyn. He has a rooming house at that address. Senator Walsh was introduced to me by Madame Fox as Mr. Walsh. The first time he came to my home he acquainted himself with sailors wearing the uniform of the U. S. Navy. Senator Walsh would kiss the sailors, hug them, pet them, lay all over them and then go upstairs with a sailor. He would come downstairs after a time and then take other U. S. sailors upstairs. On many occasions the sailors would say

that he (Senator Walsh) was a very nice man. His first visit to my Warren St. home was a weekday in Sept. of 1940. The Senator would pay me two dollars for every time he took a sailor upstairs to the bedroom. He would usually arrive about 7 or 8 in the evening and leave about an hour or two later.

" He came a few weeks thereafter to my home on Warren St. for the second time. In all, he visited my Warren Street home on at least four occasion. He, the senator, would pet and play with a sailor or two and take them upstairs to the bedroom one at a time.

" Senator Walsh came to my home on Pacific St. on at least 8 or 10 occasions. On more than one occasion he came to my home on a Sunday afternoon. On these visits, if there were sailors around he would pet and hug the sailors and take them upstairs. If there were no sailors present, he would pay attention to civilians that were present. On at least three occasions he, (the Senator) went upstairs to the bedroom with one Frank Malerba. Frank Malerba is now a United States soldier at Fort Bragg.

" Some time in July of 1941, Senator Walsh was in the garden of my home talking with a Mr. William Elberfeld. Mr. William Elberfeld was an officer in the German Army and very proud of it. Mr. Elberfeld always said that Germany would win the war no matter what happened. He said that "Hitler was his God". Elberfeld also said that as soon as the war was over, he would sell all his property and go home to Germany. He would take along with him a trunk full of silver that he had acquired. He also said Germany would not be so easy this time in making peace.

"- On at least four or five occasions that William Elberfeld came to my home, he brought along sailors in U. S. Navy uniforms. The only time I received any money from Elberfeld, was when he brought these sailors to my home at 329 Pacific St., Brooklyn. This was for liquor.

" On the occasions that Elberfeld was at my home with the sailors, I would hear him question them concerning the ships they were stationed on, when they arrived and when they would leave. Where they were going and particularly whether they were going to Iceland.

" Often a German by the name of Herman would accompany William Elberfeld. Herman could hardly speak english. He was all German and said that the U. S. was no good. That all the gold the U. S. had was useless.

" In the early spring of 1941 Herman came to my home with a U. S. soldier, a Southern boy from Georgia. Herman questioned this soldier, carefully about when he was going to Newfoundland, how many were going, where he was stationed. The soldier told him he was stationed at the Army Base at 58th St. Brooklyn. Thereafter, Herman took him back to the army base.

" This is a list of the people that visited my home at 329 Pacific St.

" Carel Wainwright also known as Miss Wainwright.

Simone Simone, whose real name was Seymour Simons, owner of the Simons Stores on 5th Ave. NYC. He is now a soldier at Fort Hamilton.

" One Andrew, known as the Princess, now working as second butler at 12 Carroll St., Newport, R. I.

" Lionel Buunyfour, known as Miss Mitzie. He works as a switchboard operator in an apt. hotel.

" Gunner Miller, known as Qubban. He worked as a butler in the home of Mr. & Mrs. Brewster. Their summer home was in Oyster Bay. His relatives lived in Hamburg, Germany, and he was thoroughly pro-German.

" Carl Rokman, known as Carlotta. He is a butler for a wealthy lawyer on Park Avenue. He was a friend of Gunner Miller.

" Emil Carlson, known as Amelia, head waiter at the Gripsholm restaurant on 57th St. between 8th & 9th Avenues. N.Y.C.

" Donald O'Dell, known as Miss Newark. He and his brother own a German warehouse in Newark. Known as Vanderhoef & Lafayette Warehouse, 392-398 Seventh Ave., Newark, New Jersey.

" Senator Walsh to my knowledge got down (committed sodomy) on Frank Valerio and Micky McCabe. Micky McCabe was transferred to the U. S. Ship Griffith. Micky was a U. S. Sailor.

" On one occassion, Senator Walsh was invited to stay for Sunday dinner. He said he couldn't. He had to go to Boston. I never knew when he would come to my home. He would just arrive. He always wanted to know when was the best time to come; when I expected a lot of sailors to be present.

" At my home on several occassions was one Eric. He was sent to my home by Alberfeld. Eric spoke with an English German accent. I once asked Eric why he came to my home. He said, I like to know a place where I can take a friend once in a while. I said to him why dont you take them in your house. He said "Where I live I can't possibly take anybody home" I'll tell my friends I have a room here and you say the same so that they don't mistrust me. He was a very well dressed man -extra good clothes. He always carried a brief case. He on one Sunday took a sailor upstairs to the bedroom. This sailor was a submarine sailor. They stayed upstairs for a very long time. Then I

called them down I asked Eric what he was doing upstairs so long. He said he was only talking. This sailor was on the submarine tender "Vixon". Eric talked to several sailors from this same submarine tender. Eric was pro-German. I asked the sailor how much money Eric gave him and the sailor said "he gave me enough money to go to New London".

" Senator Walsh met and spoke to Charles Zuber at my home on many occasions.

" As a rule Elberfeld brought different sailors in the U. S. Navy every time he came to my home.

" On some occassions, Elberfeld came with Herman and one John Cavanaugh. Cavanaugh is now held as a material witness in the killing of a U. S. sailor.

" Elberfeld on two occassions came to my home with sailors in the British navy.

/s/s/ Gustave Beekman.

"Sworn to before me this 30th day of April 1942.
/s/ Harvey L. Strelsin, Atty. & Counsellor at Law.
51 Chambers St. NYC. Commission Exp. Mar. 1943. "

On May 4, 1942, the following affidavit was executed by Beekman and furnished to the New York Post:

" May 4th, 1942

State and City of New York
County of Kings:

/s/ Gustave Beekman

GUSTAVE BEEKMAN, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

WILBUR FOX introduced me to Senator WALSH. WILBUR FOX had leased a large apartment on 46th Street between 5th Ave. and 7th Ave., N.Y.C. In May of 1937, this house was raided by police and Navy officials. At this raid, they took out a truck load of sailors and some soldiers. After the raid, WILBUR FOX gave up this house and moved to Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained for about 3 months. When he came back to N.Y. he took another apartment on 40th Street and 5th Ave. N.Y. City, where he entertained sailors, soldiers and marines. He gave up this house in the spring of 1938. Then he moved to the corner house of 51 St and 5th Avenue, N.Y.C. At this place, sailors and soldiers congregated.

/s/ Gustave Beekman

WILBUR FOX would always ask my friends for the names of the sailors, soldiers and other customers that visited my home.

At the 51st St. and 6th Ave. place, he was also raided by the local police. At this raid, DONALD O'DELL, (Miss Newark) and a German man known as BRUNHILDA were held by the police. BRUNHILDA is a good friend of Mr. Fox. BRUNHILDA is a typical German and a good friend of FOX. BRUNHILDA was fined $100 by the Court.

There after Mr. FOX moved to 24A Garden Place, Brooklyn, under the name of GEORGE WARNER. At the same time he had an apartment on Joralemon Street near the waterfront known as the valeline flats. Here he would entertain sailors, soldiers and marines. ELSENFELD was a good friend of Mr. FOX'S and would visit him regularly.

/S/
Gustave
Beekman

From 24A Garden Place, FOX moved to 160 St. Marks Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y. where he now resides. To my knowledge, ELSENFELD and a german, HERMAN visited FOX'S home on many occasions. On Christmas, of 1940, ELSENFELD gave FOX many gifts to distribute to his friends. Amongst FOX'S friends, were soldiers and sailors.

WILBUR FOX would often ask the sailors what ship they were from. On several occasions, Mr. FOX came to my home and took many sailors away with him to his own house.

The best I remember, was that Senator WALSH came to my home for the last time in the latter part of January, 1942.

When the Senator arrived, his manner was very gracious but business like.

GB

Whenever the Senator arrived, he would tell me he was in a hurry to get back. He seldom stayed more than two hours. Sometimes Senator WALSH came in the afternoon and at other times in the early evening. I never had occasion to introduce the Senator to the other guests. The Senator always made himself at home. He, the Senator sometimes would ask me how many sailors were visiting my home. I on several occasions asked the Senator when he was coming again, and he would say "You know GEORGE, I can never tell when I can drop in." "I am a very busy man."

The Senator never ate or drank at my home. I once invited the Senator to dinner on a Sunday in July, but he said he couldn't stay. He had to go back to Boston. I found the Senator very interesting. On that same Sunday in July, the Senator spoke to ELSENFELD either in the kitchen or the garden.

GB

The Senator would discuss the topic of the day, current events and sex.

ELSENFELD was a medium height man, very light complexioned, blond hair, turning gray, light blue eyes, heavy nose, medium thin lips, weighing about 165 pounds. The first time I met WILLIAM [illegible] he lived on 43rd St. and 6th Ave. He rented a rooming house where he

entertained sailors of the U.S. Navy and Coastguard. In 1936 when I was living at 314 W 43, Elberfeld told me he wanted to rent an apartment in the same house. I said to him, "You have a house, what do you want this little apartment for". He said he would like to fix it up nicely
GB and rent it out. When I refused to get him an apartment, he said to me "You're not going to have all these American sailors here all by yourself." "I will cause you trouble."

HERMAN, I think his last name is WILLER, was square jawed about 5 ft. 11 inches, weight about 190 lbs. dark hair, dark complexion, spoke with a strong german accident. HERMAN to my knowledge, lived with ELBERFELD. ELBERFELD kept him because HERMAN was always unemployed.

I know that ERIC went upstairs with sailors from the "TEXON." They said it was a submarine, but I learned it was a submarine tender. Last summer, it was at New London, Conn.

LAW WEBER, I used to call him BOB, was a sailor stationed at
GB the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn. He was tall and slim, with blond, almost golden hair. Last winter, the winter of 1941 he would visit my home at least twice a week. About two months after he first started coming to my home, he met ELBERFELD. To my suprise, they were old friends. They greeted each other very cordially and they explained to me that they knew each other for a long time. Thereafter, LAW WEBER did not come around any more. Sometime thereafter I asked ELBERFELD where BOB (LAW WEBER) was and ELBERFELD said "Oh, he spends the week ends at my house."

ELBERFELD only gave me money when I served food or drink to him or his guests.

/S/ GUSTAVE B ERMAN

Sworn to before
me May 4, 1942

/S/ HARVEY L. STERNLEIN
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Kings County Clerk's No. 38
Cert. filed NY Co. Clk. No. 181. Reg. No. 9359
Commission Expires March 30, 1943

Upon being interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 2, 1942, Beekman stated his full name is Gustave Herman Beekman, commonly known as George Beekman, and that he was born in Gammalstorp, Sweden, June 19, 1887. He entered the United States in 1912 and became a United States citizen through naturalization in 1918. He advised that since his arrival in the United States he has followed the occupation of florist and general gardener, and for the past five years has operated houses which are frequented by homosexuals. It is further noted he has been arrested on two previous occasions on charges of sodomy, on one occasion for operating a degenerate house, and on another occasion for violation of the Alcohol Beverage Control Law.

During this interview Beekman stated that in September, 1940, while he was running a house of degradation on Warren Street in Brooklyn, New York, one George Wilbur Fox, known among homosexuals as "Madame Fox", brought a friend of his, whom he introduced as "Mr. Walsh", to this house. At this time several soldiers were present at the house, but Beekman was unable to recall any of their names.

According to Beekman, this Mr. Walsh visited his house four times from September to November, 1940. Beekman said that in December, 1940, he moved to 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, where he has operated a house of degradation since that time. In the middle of April, 1941, according to Beekman, Fox brought Mr. Walsh to Beekman's house on Pacific Street, at which time Beekman stated he did not recognize Mr. Walsh and was introduced to him by Fox under that name.

Beekman remarked he believed Mr. Walsh visited his house on Pacific Street approximately eight times, and mentioned specifically that Mr. Walsh visited his house in July, 1941, October, 1941, and January, 1942. Beekman said that during Mr. Walsh's visit to his house in July, 1941, he, Mr. Walsh, exchanged a few words with one William Silberfeld who, according to Beekman, was formerly in the German army and entertains pro-Nazi sympathies. According to Beekman, after Mr. Walsh spoke with Silberfeld, Walsh went upstairs with one James McCabe, also known as Mickey McCabe and Kenneth Torrence McCabe, who is a sailor in the United States Navy. After coming downstairs with McCabe, Mr. Walsh then went upstairs with McCabe's shipmate, named Painter, who later was reported killed when the USS Reuben James was sunk. Beekman remarked that he asked Mr. Walsh to have dinner with him, but Mr. Walsh said he had to go to Boston.

Beekman added that during Mr. Walsh's visit in October, 1941, he went upstairs with one Frank Maluba, also known as Frank Malerba and Frank Marino. According to Beekman, the only other person who had seen Mr. Walsh at Beekman's house, besides Fox, McCabe, Painter, Malerba and Silberfeld, was one Charles Fred Zuber, a member of the Merchant Marine, who formerly stayed at Beekman's house.

During the above interview Beekman specifically stated Mr. Walsh had never been called "Doc", and that the only name under which he knew this individual was "Mr. Walsh". He remarked, however, that on one occasion when he was asked by Charles Zuber who Mr. Walsh was, he said, "I don't know who he is. It may be the Senator, God knows".

During the interview twelve photographs were displayed to Beekman, one of which was the photograph of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. Upon observing these photographs Beekman picked out the photograph of Senator Walsh, stating that the photograph "is a very, very good likeness" to the individual he knew as Mr. Walsh, but upon being asked if he could state definitely whether the photograph was that of the individual he knew as Mr. Walsh, Beekman stated he could not.

In this interview Beekman stated, in connection with the affidavit which he had furnished to his attorney, Mr. Strelsin, on April 30, 1942, that Strelsin had written it for him and he had not read it himself. He stated he did sign it, but did not raise his right hand and swear to the contents of this affidavit.

Upon being questioned concerning the statements which he had made in the above affidavit concerning possible espionage activities being carried on by the various homosexuals, Beekman was unable to furnish any definite information that such activities were in fact being carried on by the various homosexuals mentioned in his affidavit.

Upon reinterview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 15 and 16, 1942, Beekman advised that the individual whom he had stated to be Senator Walsh, was actually an individual named "Doc" from Connecticut.

The following signed statement was furnished by Beekman on May 16, 1942:

"New York, N.Y.
May 16, 1942

"I, Gustave Herman Beekman, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents R. A. Newby and W. O. Hawkins, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been informed that any statement I make can be used against me in court.

"I was born in Gammalstorp, Sweden, on the 19th of June, 1887. I entered the United States at Boston, Massachusetts on the 3rd of October, 1912. I became a United States citizen through naturalization in the United States District Court of Boston, Massachusetts on the 13th of March, 1918.

"Since my arrival in the United States, I have resided most of the time in New York City and my occupation is that of florist and general gardener.

"On the 17th day of May, 1940, I moved from New York City to, I think, 139 Warren Street, Brooklyn, New York. In December of 1940, I moved to 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, where I resided until the 14th of March, 1942 at which time I was apprehended by members of the District Attorney's staff on a charge of sodomy. Since my apprehension I have remained continuously in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, New York.

"On April 30, 1942, I was found guilty by jury in the State Court in Brooklyn, New York in connection with the sodomy charge which I was being held on, and I am presently located in the Manhattan County Jail, New York City, awaiting sentence. I would like to state at this time that prior to my trial in connection with the sodomy case it was my desire to plead guilty to the sodomy charges which had been preferred against me, but that I conferred with my attorney, Mr. Harvey L. Strelsin, and he advised me that he had been in conference with Judge Leibowitz and had been advised by the Judge that I would receive no consideration whatsoever for entering a plea of guilty; that I would receive the same punishment on a plea of guilty or if I stood trial. Based on this advice, I naturally took my chances by standing trial.

"For the past five years I have not followed any gainful occupation but have operated in connection with my home a house which is frequented by homosexuals. I would like to state at this time that I, myself, am a homosexualist and have been such since the age of 25 or 26.

"One of the homosexuals who visited my house was known by the name of "Doc". This individual resided on a farm in Connecticut and was not known by any other name in my house. Sometime in July of 1942, I had a conversation with Charles Zuber at which time I told him that "Doc" may be Senator Walsh but I had no information upon which to base this conclusion.

"While awaiting trial in Brooklyn, New York, I was called into the office of Mr. Louis Aldino, Assistant District Attorney for Queens County, and was questioned by him and my lawyer, Harvey L. Strelsin, concerning persons who visited my house in Brooklyn. They asked me to describe the individual known as "Doc" and I described another individual known as Dr. Ramsey. They told me that this was not the "Doc" to whom they had reference, so I described to them the "Doc" from Connecticut. They then asked me if I knew who this individual was and I told them "No". They then told me that this individual is Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. Mr. Aldino stated at that time that, "We have accomplished a lot today".

"On the evening of April 30, 1942, after I had been convicted of the sodomy charge, my attorney, Harvey Strelsin, came to me at the [illegible] at 9:30 at night and showed me three letters that he said [illegible] Senator

Walsh. He asked me if they resembled the person who was known to me as "Doc" and I told him they did. I would like to state at this time that the individual known as "Doc" does resemble a great deal the photographs of Senator Walsh. However, after being displayed a photograph of the individual whom I knew as "Doc" and a photograph of Senator Walsh in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 15, 1942, there is now no doubt in my mind that Senator Walsh was not the individual I knew as "Doc" but that the photograph which has been displayed to me with the photograph of Senator Walsh is the individual who actually came to my house and was known to me as "Doc".

"Mr. Strelsin then asked me questions concerning the visits of Senator Walsh and others to my house, at which time he wrote a statement which I later signed but I did not read nor do I recall swearing that it was true and correct. I have been displayed a photostatic copy of the affidavit which Mr. Strelsin took from me in the County Jail on April 30, 1942 and I note in this affidavit where I stated that Senator Walsh frequented my house on many occasions. However, I would like to state at this time that the statement contained in my affidavit is erroneous and was based on information which I had obtained from my attorney, Mr. Strelsin, and Mr. Aldino after they had advised me that the individual whom I knew as "Doc" was in reality Senator Walsh. I also note in the affidavit that I stated that Wilbur Fox introduced Senator Walsh to me. I would like to correct all previous statements in this connection and state that at no time did Wilbur Fox or any other person ever introduce to me anyone as Senator Walsh.

"I would like to also state at this time that all statements I have made which reflect the name of Senator Walsh were based on information I had received that "Doc" was in reality Senator Walsh and that in each of these instances when I referred to Senator Walsh I was actually referring to "Doc".

"On May 4, 1942, Mr. Strelsin further questioned me concerning individuals who came to my house at which time he wrote a second statement which I signed, which I neither read nor remember swearing to was correct. In this statement also appears the name of Senator Walsh and in each instance the information I gave to Mr. Strelsin was concerning the individual known to me only as "Doc" and that in each instance I substituted the name of Senator Walsh for "Doc".

"It is my desire at this time to state that at all times previously when I have referred to Senator Walsh orally or in statements or affidavits that I was substituting the name of Senator Walsh for the individual who was known only to me as "Doc" who resided on a farm in Connecticut.

"My only purpose in making this statement is to endeavor to correct any statement that I have previously made relative to Senator Walsh and to cooperate in every manner possible with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I would like to also state at this time that the name of Senator Walsh would never have appeared in any statements or affidavits executed by me if I had not been advised by Mr. Aldino and Mr. Strelsin that the individual known to me as "Doc" was Senator Walsh.

"I would like to state at this time that when I executed the affidavit for my attorney, Mr. Strelsin, in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, New York, on April 30, 1942, it was my impression that this affidavit and information which I was furnishing was to be used by the District Attorney's Office and I had no idea whatsoever that this information would be made public or be furnished to any newspapers.

"In connection with the second affidavit which I gave my attorney in the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, on May 4, 1942, Mr. Strelsin, my attorney, informed me that this second affidavit was taken for Judge Leibowitz.

"On Thursday, May 14, 1942, I was visited by my attorney, Mr. Strelsin, in the Manhattan County Jail, New York City, at which time he advised me that I would appear the following week before Judge Leibowitz in the Judge's private chambers at which time photographs would be displayed and that he, Mr. Strelsin, desired that I identify the photographs.

"I would like to again state that this statement has been made by me purely and voluntarily with no threats or promises having been made and that my only purpose in making this statement is to tell the truth and endeavor to correct erroneous statements which I have previously made.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of four pages, and I am placing my signature on all of the pages in this statement.

(S) Gustave Herman Beekman

Witnesses:
(S) H. G. Hawkins
Special Agent, F.B.I., New York City.

(S) R. A. Hawby
Special Agent, F.B.I., New York City."

Beekman gave the following physical description of "Doc":

Age	62 to 65
Height	5' 11"
Complexion	Ruddy
Eyes	Grey, big
Hair	Thin, silvery
Nose	Heavy
Teeth	Prominent, some gold, upper
Build	Well built, corpulent stomach
Face	Double chin, heavy jowls
Speech	Educated

In order that the facts might be clear as to the circumstances under which Beekman was interviewed on May 15 and 16, 1942, there is set out below a copy of the log which was maintained by Agents of the New York field division covering these interviews:

May 15, 1942

5:45 PM - Beekman arrived at the New York Office accompanied by New York City Police Department detectives.

6:00 PM to 8:45 PM - Beekman was questioned by Special Agents Newby, Spigner and Hawkins. Agents Devine and Grubbs also were in the room at different times. All of these Agents were not in the room at the same time.

8:55 PM - Beekman was served with sandwiches and coffee.

9:45 PM to 10:15 PM - A statement was taken from Beekman.

10:15 PM - Beekman was examined by Dr. Thomas Dwyer, the regular physician used by the New York field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of making physical examinations of prisoners, was brought in to make an examination of Beekman in order to insure that Beekman was not being mistreated and was under no duress.

10:30 PM - to 12:30 AM, May 16, 1942 General conversation was had with Beekman by the Agents.

12:30 AM - Beekman left the New York Office accompanied by the New York Police Department detectives.

May 16, 1942

11:30 AM - Beekman, accompanied by the detectives, arrived at the New York Office.

11:30 AM to 12:30 PM - Beekman was questioned and a statement was obtained from him.

12:30 PM to 2:00 PM - General conversation with Beekman.

2:00 PM - Beekman left the New York Office with the detectives.

Charles Fred Zuber who is a native-born American and a member of the merchant marine was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 2 and 4, 1943, and advised that in the latter part of July, 1941, he was at the house of degradation run by Beekman at which time he was introduced by Beekman to an individual as "Doc". At this time Zuber stated that an individual named James McGuire and two sailors named McCabe and Painter were also present. In Zuber's presence "Doc" engaged in conversation with Beekman concerning the latter's tomato plants which were not maturing properly. "Doc" told Beekman that he would give him some vitamins, the same kind that he used on his farm in Connecticut, which would make the tomatoes mature right. Zuber stated that he was of the impression that prior to his arrival at Beekman's house that afternoon "Doc" had filled a date with sailor Mickey McCabe.

After "Doc" left Zuber stated Beekman turned to him and said, "Do you know who 'Doc' is?" Zuber said that he did not and Beekman then told him that "Doc" is really Senator Walsh of Massachusetts but that he should only refer to him as "Doc". Zuber stated that at no time while "Doc" was at Beekman's house at the time in question did Wilbur Fox, William Elberfeld or Herman Mueller came around.

Zuber said that the next and last time that he saw "Doc" or came in contact with him was on Saturday afternoon October 18, 1941, at Beekman's Pacific Street house. Zuber stated at this time he was doing some painting for Beekman and "Doc" asked him to go upstairs with him. According to Zuber, "Doc" approached him a second time and when Zuber again refused him, he went upstairs with an individual named Frank Marino, also known as Frank Malerba. During this visit Beekman again told Zuber to be sure not to mention Senator Walsh's name but to refer to him as "Doc". Zuber said that during the time that "Doc" was there on this visit he did not observe either Wilbur Fox, William Elberfeld or Herman Mueller at the place.

During this interview a photograph of Senator Devin A. Walsh of Massachusetts was displayed to Zuber at which time Zuber, upon viewing the photograph, stated, "That's the splitting image of 'Doc', the man who Beekman told me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts." When asked if he were positive beyond a doubt that the photograph which he observed was a picture of "Doc", Zuber replied, "I could not be absolutely positive until I look at the person in the flesh but to me this picture looks exactly like 'Doc'."

Zuber furnished the following description of "Doc":

Age	50 to 55 years
Height	5' 11" or 6'
Weight	325 pounds to 330 pounds

Build	Pudgy, fat, heavy trunk with large stomach
Hair	Grayish white, thinning, straight, silky, with a distinguishing whiteness on the temples
Eyes	Light blue or gray
Eyebrows	Gray, normal
Ears	Prominent, particularly heavy lobes
Nose	Normal in size, very red in color
Chin	Double chin, fat heavy jowls, jowls hanging heavy from jaw in front of ears
General shape of face	Fat, moonshaped
Complexion	Florid, clean-shaven
Face	Wrinkled and spotted with age, old-age splotches on forehead
Glasses	Either fine gold or silver rimmed, reading only
Hands	Large and pudgy
Peculiarities	Plaintive expression on face; talked in a slow deliberate manner; medium soft voice; when listening to one talk, constantly nervously cleared throat in subdued manner; moved about with great effort like a feeble old man.

With reference to possible espionage activities being carried on by various homosexuals, Huber stated that the only definite information which he had along this line was concerned with William Elberfeld. Huber stated that on one occasion he had shipped on the SS MEMPHIS CITY to Honolulu and upon his return Elberfeld asked him why he had not written him from Honolulu. According to Huber, he also asked what sort of cargo the ship had carried and if the ship had been held up in Honolulu because the crew was unloading heavy machinery. Elberfeld asked particularly if the cargo had gone to the Army.

Huber said that Elberfeld not only questioned him along these lines but also one Joseph Welch and one Werner Hauss, both of whom were members of the merchant marine at that time, and had made a trip to Honolulu on the SS MICHIGAN CITY, which carried a cargo of Government war supplies. According to Huber, these two had discussed with Elberfeld the kind of cargo they had carried and told him that it was Government cargo. Huber said that at that time it was his belief Elberfeld was not attempting to obtain information concerning the American war effort which could be turned over subsequently to the Axis powers but rather believed that Elberfeld had made this conversation for the purpose of showing interest in these subjects.

Zuber further advised that on one occasion when Werner Clauss was getting ready to sail on the SS CHICKASAW CITY to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, he told Elberfeld that this ship would carry war supplies to Russia. According to Zuber, Elberfeld also asked Clauss whether the SS CHICKASAW CITY was going to the Red Sea by way of Capetown or by the Panama Canal and when it was going to leave. With regard to Elberfeld's sympathies, Zuber said that he had heard Elberfeld state Hitler is a great man and has done great things for Germany, specifically that he has unified the country, has dispelled all internal strife, has done away with depressions and has wiped out Communism. Zuber added that Beekman did not wish him to have anything to do with Elberfeld, not because Beekman believed Elberfeld to be pro-Nazi, but in Zuber's opinion, on the grounds of professional jealousy.

Upon reinterview on May 14, 1942, Zuber was shown a group of photographs among which was the picture of Dr. Harry Russel Stone. Upon observing the photograph of Dr. Stone Zuber appeared to be embarrassed and stated that he was definitely certain that the picture of Dr. Stone was the picture of the individual known to him as "Doc", and furnished the following signed statement in connection with this matter:

"May 14, 1942.
New York

"I, Charles Fred Zuber, make the following voluntary statement to A. F. Spigner and R. A. Newby, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been advised that this statement may be used against me in Court:

"In a signed statement, dated May 2nd and May 4th, 1942, which I gave to Special Agent A. F. Spigner, I related the details concerning two visits to George Beekman's house at 139 Madison Street during 1941 made by an individual who was introduced to me by Beekman as "Doc" and whom Beekman later told me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. This man was known at Beekman's house as "Doc" and I have never heard anyone refer to him as Mr. Walsh or Senator Walsh, except Beekman.

"Today in the New York F.B.I. Office I was shown by Special Agents A. F. Spigner and R. A. Newby, a group of photographs and from this group I selected two photographs which I numbered I and II and on the back of which I wrote my name.

"These two photographs which I numbered I and II are photographs of the man to whom I had previously referred as "Doc" or Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

"In regard to the photograph which I previously identified on May 3, 1942, in the New York F.B.I. Office as being a photograph of this 'Doc', I wish to state that I am now positive that I made a mistake in this identification and that the man in that photograph is not the person whom I knew as 'Doc', and whom Beekman informed me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

"I arrived at this conclusion when I had a chance today to compare the photograph which I identified on May 2nd as being 'Doc' with the photographs which I numbered I and II and I know from this comparison that they are not photographs of the same man.

"I have read the above statement which consists of one typewritten page and have initialed all corrections made by me and I find that this statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) CHARLES FRED ZUBER

Witnesses:
R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
A. F. Spigner, Special Agent F.B.I., N.Y.C."

Zuber also furnished the following signed statement concerning the circumstances under which this matter was brought out at the sodomy trial of Beekman:

"New York, New York
May 15, 1942

"I, Charles Fred Zuber, voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agent A. F. Spigner, whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been advised that what I say may be used against me in court.

"I recall that on May 3, 1942, in the New York FBI office I stated to Special Agent A. F. Spigner and Special Agent R. A. Newby that shortly before I was scheduled to testify in the sodomy trial of George Beekman in Brooklyn, on the first day of the trial a messenger approached me as I was sitting among the spectators and told me that I was soon to be called to the stand and that Judge Leibowitz had instructed that I bring out in my testimony the name Mr. Walsh as being among the prominent people who had visited Beekman's house at 329 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

"At this time I wish to state exactly what happened on this occasion. During the trial when I was sitting in the court room among the spectators beside Donald O'Dell, who was waiting also to testify, the individual whom

"I have called the messenger came down the aisle and beckoned to me from the side door of the court room for me to come out of the court room into the corridor. I am not sure exactly when this took place, whether it was in the morning or the afternoon of the first day of the trial, but I know it was shortly before I testified. I got up and went out of the court room into the corridor and this individual said that Judge Leibowitz wanted the name Mr. Walsh brought out in my testimony and that Mr. Aldino would lead me with questions which I was to answer and which would give me a chance to bring out the name Mr. Walsh. This messenger said that I was not to use the name Senator, that I was to say only Mr. Walsh. This messenger also told me at this time that I was just to tell as I had told it to Mr. Aldino that I knew this individual by the name of 'Doc' and that it was Beekman who told me that he was really Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, except that I was not to refer to this individual on the stand as Senator Walsh, I was to say Mr. Walsh.

"I do not know the name of this messenger but I believe that he is connected with Mr. Aldino or the office of the District Attorney for Kings County because I have seen this person in Mr. Aldino's offices and it seems to me that he was employed there, and during the trial of Beekman he sat with Aldino inside the railing in the front of the court room. He was not in any sort of uniform. I always have seen him in civilian clothes.

"In any of my conversations with Mr. Aldino at no time did he tell me to bring out the name Walsh in my testimony. Instead he had told me that he did not think that I would have to testify but I was subpoenaed and had to come to the court room.

"I was never interviewed by Judge Leibowitz at any time and neither was I talked to by anyone in his chambers. I have never been in Judge Leibowitz's chambers in the court house in Brooklyn. The only time that Judge Leibowitz ever spoke to me was while I was on the stand when after I had brought out the name Mr. Walsh as being identical with 'Doc', he turned to me and told me to go ahead and describe him, and I went ahead and described 'Doc'. After I had finished describing 'Doc', Judge Leibowitz asked me if I should see 'Doc' again, would I recognize him, and I told him I would.

"It was the next day of the trial that Judge Leibowitz called me up before the court and after asking me some questions about my background and citizenship status put me in the custody of Mr. Aldino.

"I recall during a court recess soon after I had testified, and I think that it was the lunch recess of the first day of the trial because I am under the impression, but I am not sure, that I testified on the morning of the first day, that Mr. Aldino took me into the district attorney's room next to the court room and said to me that Judge Leibowitz wanted me put back

"on the stand so that I could identify some pictures. The impression which I have at this time is that Judge Leibowitz wanted me to identify 'Doc' or Mr. Walsh as I had called him in my testimony. Mr. Aldino then telephoned to the Chief Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Hughes, of Mr. O'Dwyer's office, and told him in my presence that Judge Leibowitz wanted me put back on the stand for the purpose which I have said and that Aldino had told Judge Leibowitz that he could not approve that without Hughes' consent. He told Hughes that the matter was left up to him. He further told Hughes on this telephone conversation that if it was no go, and I was not to be put on the stand to identify pictures, that he, Judge Leibowitz, wanted to talk to Hughes as soon as Hughes could get to the court room. There was no one in the district attorney's room at this time besides Aldino and myself. After court had begun running again Mr. Hughes came in, and at the first recess after he arrived, when Judge Leibowitz left the bench Mr. Hughes got up and followed him out of the same door. I am under the impression that this was the door leading to the Judge's chambers. As it turned out I was not called to the stand and I was not asked in court to make any identifications from any pictures. Mr. Aldino has never mentioned the matter to me since this time.

"The only person besides my sister, Mrs. G. S. Oglesby, with whom I live at the present time at 128 McDougal Street, New York City, that I told about the individual I knew as 'Doc' having come to Beekman's Pacific Street House, was Mr. Aldino. This is the way that Aldino first learned about 'Doc'. My sister, Mrs. Oglesby, after I had gotten into the trouble as a result of the raid, was quarreling with me, on about April 8, 1942, about me having been at Beekman's house and I turned to her and told her that a lot of prominent people came to Beekman's house and that among them was a United States senator and that this senator was Senator Walsh. I had no idea that she would tell anybody about this but the next day she told Mr. Aldino in his offices what I had said and he called me in and I told him at that time that this individual was known to me as 'Doc', that he had visited Beekman's house at 329 Pacific Street and that Beekman had told me that he was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. This is the way, I think that this whole thing got started.

"I have read the above statement which consists of three pages of typewriting and have initialed each page and all corrections made by me and I find this statement voluntarily given by me to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) CHARLES FRED ZUBER

Witnessed:

A. F. Spigner
R. A. Newby
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
807 United States Court House
Foley Square, New York, New York."

John Alfred Oneal, known among homosexuals as John O'Neill McGuire, who, Luber stated, was present during "Doc's" visit to Beekman's house in 1941, advised that he had never been introduced to anyone or referred to anyone at Beekman's house whose name was either Mr. Walsh or Senator Walsh. He was shown a picture of Senator Walsh and said that he definitely had never seen anyone similar to that picture at Beekman's house. He said that he thought he would remember if he had seen Senator Walsh at Beekman's house, inasmuch as the Senator had spoken at his high school graduation exercises approximately twenty-five years ago. He said that he recalled an individual by the name of "Doc" who had visited Beekman's house on several occasions when he had been there, but that he did not think "Doc" fitted Senator Walsh's description, inasmuch as, in his opinion, the "Doc" who attended Beekman's place was only about five feet, ten inches tall. Oneal further advised that the individual known as "Doc" was apparently acquainted with Dr. Ramsey who was present at Beekman's house on numerous occasions.

Dr. George H. Ramsey, upon interview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that he was a natural born citizen of the United States and had been Commissioner of the Department of Health for Westchester County, New York, for the last four years. He admitted that he had frequented Beekman's house and stated that he had never heard anyone at this house make un-American or subversive utterances. He said that he felt sure that if anyone had attempted espionage activities at Beekman's place, he would have been detected and given a healthy thrashing by the soldiers and sailors who were there. Dr. Ramsey advised that the individual called "Doc" at Beekman's place was Dr. H. Stone of Clinton, Connecticut. Dr. Ramsey stated that he, himself, had seen Dr. Stone at Beekman's place and recalled seeing Dr. Stone there on one occasion in July of 1941, at which time both a sailor named Mickey and a boy who lived at Beekman's named Charlie were also there. A group of fourteen photographs of different individuals, which group included a photograph of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and a picture of Herman Muller were displayed to Dr. Ramsey. After observing them, he stated that he had never seen any of these individuals at Beekman's, except Muller.

Dr. Harry Russel Stone of Clinton, Connecticut, furnished the following signed statement to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"Clinton, Conn.
May 13, 1942.

"I, HARRY RUSSEL STONE, do make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent E. A. Newby and Special Agent A. F. Spigner, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me

and I realize that what I say may be used against me in court.

"I was born in Middletown Conn. on Aug. 10, 1878 and have been practicing medicine in Clinton, Conn. for approximately 10 years. I have lived in Clinton about 18 years and presently reside at 67 W. Main St. Clinton. I have never married.

"I first met George Beekman at his 43rd St. address, New York City, about 5 or 6 years ago. The circumstances surrounding through whom or how I met him I do not remember, but I think it was through mutual friends. I visited Beekman's 43rd St. house on several occasions. I realized at this time that Beekman was operating a house for male prostitution.

"I did not visit a house operated by Beekman on Warren St. Brooklyn, N.Y. nor did I know that such a street existed.

"During 1941 I visited a house operated by Beekman at 329 Pacific St. Brooklyn on not more than five occasions. I think that these visits were during July and October, 1941, but I am not positive.

"Concerning my first visit to Beekman's in July, the exact day I do not remember but I am positive it was on a Saturday. I arrived alone on this occasion at about 4 o'clock P.M. On this visit those present whom I definitely recall were Beekman, a sailor called "Micky" and his shipmate, Bill Painter, both of the U. S. navy. Several other individuals came in whose identities I do not recall. I am under the impression that Charlie, a friend of Beekman's, came in before I left. On this visit I spent part of the time in the house and a part in Beekman's garden in the rear.

"While in the garden I had a few drinks and remained seated beneath the canopy which extended from the wall of the house out over the ground.

"George Beekman and I while out in the garden at this time had a casual conversation about some tomato plants which he had growing there.

"This first visit to Beekman's in July 1941 was the time that I took both Mickey and Painter upstairs with me in order to have sexual intercourse with them.

"I left Beekman's house on this visit about 6 o'clock.

"I probably visited Beekman's house in July, 1941 but the details of these visits I do not recall.

"During the fall of 1941 I went to Beekman's again on several occasions - the dates I do not remember.

"On one of these visits during the fall I particularly recall the following facts. I arrived early in the afternoon, again alone, and Beekman took me to the living room on the basement floor.

"The boy whom I know as Charlie and who I think was in the merchant marine came into the living room in his working clothes. He had smears of paint on his clothes, and he may have had a paint brush in his hand.

"Later on in the afternoon Charlie took me and another individual whom I think was a young Italian fellow named Frank up to the living room on the top floor and showed us what he had been painting. Charlie had been painting the walls and the ceiling of this upstairs living room.

"On the occasion of this particular visit I asked Charlie to go upstairs with me but he refused. After Charlie refused me I later in the afternoon went upstairs with the Italian boy Frank or Frankie as I knew him.

"There probably were other individuals at Beekman's on the occasion of this visit but I do not recollect who they were.

"I think that I left Beekman's at about 6:30 o'clock P.M.

"I visited Beekman's Pacific St. house again in Jan. and March 1942. The first visit in 1942 occurred on or about Jan. 3 and the March visits took place between the 9th and the 11th.

"On these visits in 1942 I did not see Charlie, Mickey or Frankie there.

"At no time during any of my visits to Beekman's houses did I observe any evidence of espionage activities being engaged in there.

"At no time at Beekman's houses did I hear the following names mentioned: Herman Mueller, William Elberfeld, Wilbur Fox, the 'Nazi Sisters', the 'Nazi Queens', or 'Madam Fox'. These names have absolutely no significance to me.

"I was known at Beekman's as 'Doc'. As far as I know no one there knew my real name.

"On my visits to Beekman's houses nearly always there were soldiers and sailors present but they came there, in my opinion, for sexual purposes and for what money they could make.

"I considered Beekman's houses nothing more than houses of prostitution - and I visited them solely for sexual gratification.

"I have read the above statement, which consists of six ink written pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, and it was given absolutely voluntarily by me. I have initialed each correction and each page.

(S) Harry R. Stone

Witnesses:

A. F. Spigner - Special Agent of the F.B.I., N.Y.C.
R. A. Newby - Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C."

The following description of Dr. Stone was obtained from interrogation and observation:

Name	Harry Russel Stone
Age	63 (born Middletown, Connecticut, August 10, 1878)
Color	White
Race	Caucasian
Occupation	Physician
Residence	Clinton, Connecticut
Marital Status	Single
Height	5' 10½"
Weight	205
Build	Heavy, paunchy stomach
Eyes	Dark blue, wears glasses with silver rims, semi-circle wrinkle under eyes
Hair	Silver, thin on top, parted on left side
Complexion	Ruddy
Ears	Prominent, with heavy lobes
Chin	Double chin, broad jaws
Face	Full, forehead and temples containing splotches
Voice	Medium soft
Peculiarities	Talks very slowly and deliberately; walks with apparent feebleness.

The photographs obtained of Dr. Stone have been exhibited to witnesses Charles Zuber and Gustave Beekman. Copies of these photographs, together with the notations of these individuals on them are attached hereto.

The correct identity of Dr. Storm has not been disclosed to any witnesses in this case, and his identity is known only to Dr. George Ramsey.

On May 15, 1942, Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby, a sister of Charles Zuber, appeared at the New York field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and executed the following signed statement:

"New York, N.Y.
May 15, 1942

"I, Mrs. Kathleen Wright Oglesby, voluntarily make the following statement to A. F. Spigner whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises or threats have been made to me.

"I was born on September 12, 1910, at Fitzgerald, Georgia, and presently reside with my husband, Mr. Guy S. Oglesby at 128 McDougall St., New York, N.Y. My first husband's name was Edward T. Wright, from whom I am presently divorced. Prior to my first marriage I was Kathleen Zuber a full sister of Charles Fred Zuber who presently lives with me in New York.

"In the evening at my home on McDougall St., on a day somewhere between April 9th, and April 10th, 1942, when my brother Charles Zuber and I were alone, I was quarreling with him and criticizing him for having had anything to do with a place like Beekman operated on Pacific Street in Brooklyn, because at this time I knew that it had been a disreputable house. Charles merely laughed and somewhat in defense of his having been at Beekman's he told me that I would be surprised to know about the prominent people who had come there and that he knew of big stock brokers and other big shots who had patronized Beekman's house. He then remarked to me, 'You would be very much surprised to know that even a United States senator was among the big shots who came to Beekman's'. I immediately asked him the name of the senator and he told me that it was Senator Walsh. I said, 'You mean the Senator Walsh who is the Head of the Naval Affairs Committee?', and he said 'Yes'. I asked him how he knew that Senator Walsh had gone to Beekman's and whether or not he had actually seen him there. Charles then told me that he had seen the man whom he knew as Senator Walsh there several times and that he knew him as 'Doc', but that he knew it was Senator Walsh because Beekman had told him that this actually was Senator Walsh.

"It was the day after Charles had told me about Senator Walsh that I was in the office of Mr. Aldino, Assistant District Attorney, Kings

County, in the Court House in Brooklyn, and he was talking to me about Beekman's case. Mr. Aldino remarked that there was a great many prominent people mixed up in the matter and I told him that I knew it; that I knew that a United States Senator had gone there. Mr. Aldino, when I told him that I knew that a United States Senator had gone to Beekman's, seemed very surprised and asked me at once for the Senator's name and I told him it was Senator Walsh. He asked me how I knew that Senator Walsh was going over there and I replied by telling him the same story which my brother Charles had told me the evening before.

"The reason for my being in Mr. Aldino's office on this occasion was because for about a week I had been going to his office with Charles as I was interested in my brother's welfare and since he was in trouble I wanted to see him through and do what I could to help him. After I had told Mr. Aldino at this time about Senator Walsh, he called Charles into his office from where he had been waiting outside, and asked him about this senator, and in my presence Charles told him that the individual was known to him at Beekman's as 'Doc' and the only way he knew it was Senator Walsh was because Beekman had told him that 'Doc' was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. The only person to whom I have said anything about Senator Walsh being over at Beekman's is Mr. Aldino. Several times since I first told Mr. Aldino about Senator Walsh he has said to me 'You know, you are the one who started all this' meaning that I was the one that started everything about Senator Walsh.

"I have read the above statement, which consists of this and one other typewritten page. I have initialed all corrections, and have affixed my initials to each page, and I find it to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(S) Kathleen Wright Oglesby

Witnessed by:

Charles F. Meiner
Special Agent

A. W. Spigner
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square, New York, N.Y."

George Wilber Fox, who, Beekman states, introduced "Mr. Walsh" to him upon interview stated that he was an American-born citizen, was in the Marine Corps in the last war and is presently employed as a salesman decorator. He advised that he had never introduced anyone by the name of "Mr. Walsh" to Beekman and upon interview stated that this person was not known to him. It is pointed out that on one occasion Assistant District Attorney Aldino told Fox that unless he told the complete truth he, Aldino, would search into Fox's record and prepare a sodomy charge against Fox which would result in a sentence of twenty years. Despite this statement Fox continued to deny that he introduced anyone to Beekman by the name of "Mr. Walsh". Fox further stated that prior to his being interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he had been approached by an individual who held himself out to be from Mr. Aldino's office. This individual asked him if he knew a Mr. Walsh of Chicago and when Fox said no, this individual said that the Mr. Walsh that he was supposed to know was actually Senator Walsh from Massachusetts and showed him a photograph which he said was of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and asked him to identify it, which he was unable to do. Mr. Aldino advised that the individual who allegedly approached Fox was not from his office. Fox stated that William Elberfeld has never in any way indicated that he was engaged in any subversive activities and that he, Fox, has no knowledge of any subversive or espionage activities being carried on at Beekman's house.

Herman Muller, who is alleged by Beekman to be a possible espionage agent and a close friend of Elberfeld, upon interview stated that he has never heard of Elberfeld attempting to obtain any information relating to the national defense of the United States from soldiers, sailors, or any other persons nor has he ever heard Elberfeld make any statement for Hitler or any statements derogatory to the United States. He stated that he has never asked any sailor or soldier about the sailing of vessels or concerning any other naval or military matters and that his sympathies were definitely anti-Hitler.

William Elberfeld upon interview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that he was born in Germany and was still an alien. He said that he has never denied that he was a non-commissioned officer in the German Army during the last war and stated that on some occasions he has defended the German people but has always hated Hitler and everything that Hitler stood for. He said that he has never questioned sailors or soldiers concerning any information of naval or military value.

Searches of Elberfeld's premises were conducted by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 10 and May 1, 1942. Nothing of significance was found with the exception of a radio owned by Elberfeld capable of receiving short-wave stations. There was no definite evidence obtained in the course of these searches reflecting Elberfeld's engagement in espionage activities. Elberfeld and Muller are presently held at Ellis Island as enemy aliens.

Werner Heinz Clauss, who Zuber stated furnished information concerning the movement of his ship to William Kiberfeld, advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that toward the last of July or the first of August, 1941, he and Joseph Malch might have discussed their ships, the Memphis City and the Chickasaw City, which ships were soon to sail for Honolulu with war supplies for the Government, in the presence of Kiberfeld, but that this conversation was casual and neither Kiberfeld nor anyone else, so far as he could remember, had asked him any pointed questions about the ships.

Clauss stated that of his own knowledge he had never heard Kiberfeld make any pro-Nazi statements or say or do anything which would indicate to him that Kiberfeld was ever engaged in subversive activities. He further stated that he had never seen any other individuals at Beckmann's house carry on any activities or question any sailors or soldiers in such a way as would indicate they were engaged in subversive or espionage activities.

III

This is a picture of the man whom I first thought to be "Doc" because of the similarity of the two men. After seeing pictures marked No. I and II whom I now recognize as the true likeness of "Doc", I can positively state that this is not the picture of "Doc" who visited Beckman's house.

Charles Fred Juber

Witnesses:
R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
A. F. Spigner, Special Agent - F.B.I. - N.Y.C.

New York City, N.Y.
May 14, 1942

This is the individual who I referred to as Senator Walsh who had visited my house. But I know that this individual is not Senator Walsh. But is Doc. from Conn. No one by the name of Senator Walsh or Mr Walsh ever visited my house.

Gustave Beckman.

Witness:
R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F. B. I., N. Y. C.
May 15, 1942

I

This is the man whom I have seen at Beckman's house in Brooklyn at 329 Pacific St. and who was introduced to me as "Doc." This is the man identical with the individual referred to in the statement that I made to special agent Spigner on May 2, and May 4, 1942, as having visited Beckman's house in July and October 1941.

Charles Fred Huber

This is the person whom Beckman told me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

Charles Fred Huber

Witnesses:

R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.

A. J. Spigner - Special agent - F.B.I. - N.Y.C.

New York City N.Y.
May 14, 1942

Gustave Beckman. May 15th 49

II

This man is the same person referred to in picture No. I and who I know as "Doc".

Charles Fred Faber

Witnesses:

R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F. B. I., N. Y. C.

A. J. Spigner - Special Agent - F. B. I. N. Y. C.

New York City, N. Y.
May 14, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Todd
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boone
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Exhibits for Memorandum for Director dated June 27, 1942

Re: WILLIAM ELBERFELD, with aliases;
ESPIONAGE-G; ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

Director's copy

Following pages - the best copies obtainable

April 20, 1942.

[illegible]

I, Simone Beckman, being [illegible] states the following: I [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] on 3rd Pacific [illegible] since January [illegible] During the year 1941 and [illegible] 1942 the [illegible] Germans visited my home [illegible] One, Walt Stroot, [illegible] about 35 years old, a [illegible] complexion, about [illegible] feet [illegible] inches. He was quiet and [illegible] tendencies. He always [illegible] to be leader. He visited my home on approximately 100 occasions. He always came to the house alone. He on many occasions professed a loyalty to Germany.

The first time Senator Walsh came to my home was about two years ago when I lived on Warren St. corner Court & Hunt. The first time he came to my home, he was introduced to me by Wilber Fox, also known as Henry Warner or Madame Fox. Mr. Fox lives at 160 So. Marks Ave. Bkln. He has a rooming house at that address. Senator Walsh was introduced to me by Mr. Fox as Mr. Walsh. The first time he came to my home he announced himself with sailors wearing the uniform of the U.S. Navy. Senator Walsh would tell the sailors to hug them, put their legs all over them and go upstairs with a sailor. He would come downstairs after

Simone Beckman

upstairs. On
the sailors would
he (Senator Wald) was a
man. His first visit to
Rud was a weekday
of 1940. The senator would
two dollars for every time he
a sailor upstairs to the bedroom.
usually arrive about 7 or
the evening and leave about
hour or two later.

He came a few weeks after
home on furlough for the
time. In all he visited my
Warren Street home on at least
four occasions. On the senator would
pet and play with a sailor on his
take them upstairs to the bedroom,
one at a time.

Senator Wagner came to my
home on Pacific St on at least
8 or 10 occasions. On more than
one occasion he came to my home
on a Sunday afternoon. On these
visits, if there were sailors around,
he would pet and hug the sailors
and tell them upstairs. If there were
no sailors present, he would pay
attention to civilians that were present.
On at least three occasions he,
(the senator) went upstairs to the
bedroom with one Frank Malerba.
Frank Malerba is now a United States
Senator from Rhode Island.

Some time in July of 1941, I was
in the garden of my
home talking with a Mr. William
Cooper. Mr. William Cooper was
German army and
Mr. Cooper's two sons
would win the
what happened. He
Hitler was his God. He
as soon as he was
seized all his property
Germany. He would take
truck full of silver
Nazis and
not be so easy the

time in making peace.

Gustave Beckman

On at least four or five occasions that William Elberfeld came to my home, he brought along sailors in U.S. Navy uniforms. The last time I received any money from Elberfeld was when he brought these sailors to my home at 329 Pacific St. Brooklyn. This was an error.

On the occasions that Elberfeld was at my home with the sailors, I would hear him question them concerning the ships they were stationed on, when they arrived and when they would leave. Where they were going and particularly whether they were going to Archangel.

Often, a German by the name of Herman would accompany William Elberfeld. Herman could hardly speak english. He was all German and said that the U.S. was no good. That all the gold the U.S. had was useless.

In the early spring of 1941 Herman came to my home with a U.S. soldier, a Southern boy from Georgia. Herman questioned this soldier carefully about when he was going to Newfoundland. How

Gustave Beckman

many were going, where he was stationed. The soldier told him he was stationed at the Army Base 59th St. Brooklyn. Thereafter, Herm took him back to the Army base.

Gustave Beekman

This is a list of the people that visited my home at 524 Fourth

Carol Wainwright also known as Miss Wainwright

Simone Simons, whose real name was Seymour Simons, owner of the Simons stores on 5th Ave. N.Y.C. He is now a soldier at Fort Hamilton.

One andrew, known as the Princess, now working as second Butler at 12 Carroll St. Newport R.

Lionel Bunnyfow, known as Miss Mitzie. He works as a switchboard operator in an apt. Hou

Gunner Miller, known as Jacobson. He worked as a butler in the home of Mr. & Mrs. Brewster. There Summer home was in Oyster B His relatives lived in Hamburg, Germ and he was thoroughly pro German.

Carl Eskman, known as Carlotta. He is a butler for a wealth lawyer on Park Avenue. He was a frie of Gunner Miller

Gustave Beekman

Emil Carlson, known as Gustav head waiter at the Brightlot Beckman restaurant on 57th St. between 8 & 9th Avenues, N.Y.C.

Donald O'Dell known as Miss Newark. He & his partner own a German warehouse in the known as Vanderhoof & Lafayette Warehouse. 392-398 Clinton Ave Newark, New Jersey.

Senator Walsh to my knowledge got down (committed sodomy) with Frank Macchia a Micky McCabe. Micky McCabe was transferred to the U.S. ship Griffith. Micky was a U.S. sailor.

On one occasion Senator Walsh was invited to Frank's Sunday dinner. He said he couldn't. He had to go to Boston. He never came when he wanted come to my home. He wanted just a quickie. He always wanted to know when would be next time to come. When he expected a lot of sailors to be present.

At my home on several occasions was one Eric. He was sent to my home by Elberfeld.

Eric spoke with an English
German accent. I once asked him
Why he came to my home. He said
Gustave Beckman
like to know a place where I c
take a friend once in a while. I sa
to him, why don't you take them in
your house. He said "where I live I
can't possibly take anybody home.
I'll tell my friends I have a ro
here and you say the
they don't mistreat me. He
very well dressed man - extra g
clothes. He always carried a brief
He on one Sunday took a sailor upst
to the bedroom. This sailor was a fat
sailor. They stayed upstairs for a
long time. When I came home
I asked Eric what he was doing upst
so long. He said he was only talking.
This sailor was on the submarine
tender "Vision". Eric talked to
sailors from this same submarine
tender. Eric was pro-German. I
asked the sailor how much money
Eric gave him and the sailor said
gave me enough money to go to

Senator Walsh met and sp
to Charles Zuber at my home on ma
occasions.

Gustave Beckman

As a rule, Elberfeld brought
different sailors in the U.S. Navy

time. He came to my home.

On some occasions [illegible] came with Herman and one of [illegible] Cavanaugh. Cavanaugh is known [illegible] as a missing witness in the case of a U.S. sailor.

Elberfeld and two [illegible] came to my home with sailors in the British navy.

Gustav Brokman

Sworn to before me this 30th day of april 1942

[illegible]
atty & Counsellor at Law
51 Chambers NYC
Commission Exp. Mar 1943

HARVEY L. STRELZIN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
NEW COUNTY CLERK'S No. 38
Cert. Med N.Y. Co. Cls. No. 181, Reg. No. [illegible]
Commission Expires March 30, 1943

May [illegible], 19[illegible]

State and City of New York
County of [illegible]

Gustave Beekman

Gustave Beekman being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

William Day [illegible] me to Gustave Weeck. William Day had leased a large apartment in 46 Street between 6th Ave. and 7th Ave. N.Y.C. for [illegible] this house was raided by police and [illegible] at this raid [illegible] out a truck load of [illegible] and some [illegible]. After the raid, William Day [illegible] up this house and moved to Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained for about 6 months. When he came back to N.Y. he took another apartment on 40th Street and 8th Ave. N.Y. City where he entertained sailors, packers and [illegible]. We gave up this house in the spring of 1938. John [illegible] to the corner house of [illegible] and 6th Avenue, N.Y.C. [illegible] this place, [illegible]

Gustav Beekman

Gustave Beekman

William I. Cox would always call my friends for the names of the various [illegible] and [illegible] I had visited [illegible]

[illegible]

Gustave [illegible] was a good friend of Mr. Cox's and dined with him regularly.

Gustav Beckman

From 2 A Garden Place, Fox moved to 160 St. Marks Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y. where he now resides. To my knowledge, Eberfeld and a friend, Herman visited Fox's home on many occasions. On Christmas of 1942 Eberfeld gave Fox many gifts to distribute to his friends. Amongst Fox's friends were soldiers and sailors.

Wilbur Fox would give the sailors what ever they were from. On several occasions, Mr. Fox came to my home and had many times every week his father was here.

[illegible] that was when Wilbur left my home for the last time in the latter part of January, 1943.

While the Seamen visited, his manner was very gracious but business like.

1/13

GB. whenever the Senator arrived he would tell me he was in a hurry to get back. He seldom stayed more than two hours. Sometimes Senator Walsh came in the afternoon and at other times in the early evening. I never had occasion to introduce the Senator to other guests. The Senator always made himself at home. He, the Senator sometimes would ask me how many visitors were visiting my home. On several occasions I asked the Senator when he was coming again and he would say "You know Marge, I can never tell when I can drop in. I am a busy man"

The Senator never ate or drank at my home. Once invited the Senator to dinner on a Sunday in July, but he said he couldn't stay. He had to go back to

GB. Boston. I found the Senator

very intelligent [illegible]
same time [illegible]
Senator spoke [illegible]
either in the kitchen or
the garden.

The Senator would
discuss the topic of the
day, current events [illegible]
etc.

Chappell was a [illegible]
height man, very light
complexioned, blond hair
turning gray, light blue
eyes, heavy [illegible] and
thick lips, weighing about
165 pounds. The first time
I met William Chappell
he lived on 43rd St and
6th Ave. He leased a dwell-
ing house where he
entertained members of the
U.S. Navy and Marines
In 1928 when I was living
at 314 W 43. Chappell told
me he wanted to rent an
apartment in the same
house. I said I "have
have a room which is
free in the 3rd floor
apartment" [illegible]
he said [illegible]

up nicely and [illegible]

GB. When I [illegible] him an apartment [illegible] to me, "You're [illegible] have all these [illegible] sailors here all by [illegible] I will cause you trouble."

Herman, I think his last name is Miller, was square jawed, about 5 ft. 11 inches, weight about 190 lbs. dark hair, dark complexion, spare with a petron, quiet, resident. Herman's to me he [illegible] lived with Christine [illegible] Kept him because Herman was always unemployed.

I know the [illegible] incent [illegible] was [illegible] from the [illegible] It was a [illegible] I learned it was a [illegible] tender [illegible] was at Mare Island [illegible]

I am [illegible] to call him Bob, was a sailor stationed at the Naval Hospital in Chicago.

GB.

7

GB

He was fat and rubicund with blond almost yellow hair. Last saw him in winter of '94. He visited my home at least three a week [illegible] months after he [illegible] coming to my home. Cherfed to my [illegible] were all friends [illegible] greeted each [illegible] cordially [illegible] to me that [illegible] after [illegible] Lab [illegible] came [illegible] sometime [illegible] Cherfed [illegible] Weber) was [illegible] said "Oh, he [illegible] weekends at my [illegible] Cherfed [illegible] money when [illegible] or drink to him or [illegible]

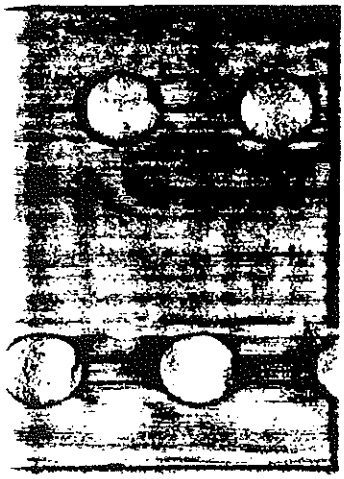
Gustav Bettmann

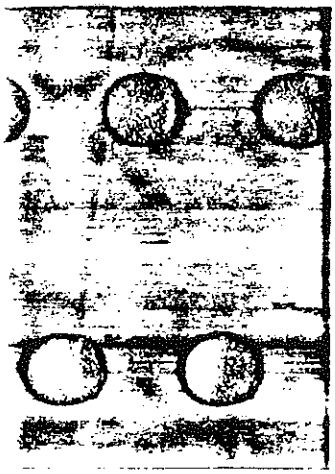
Sworn to before me this [illegible]

[illegible]

HARVEY L. STRELSIN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
KINGS COUNTY CLERK'S No. 38
Dept. Mod. N.Y. Co. Cth. No. 181, Res. No. [illegible]
Commission Expires March 30, 1963

Exhibit #2





BOOK NO. 281 STATEMENT NO. 20,067

STATEMENT TAKEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF KINGS COUNTY, ROOM 400, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ON MAY 7, 1942, COMMENCING AT 10:45 O'CLOCK P.M., BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY LOUIS ALDINO.

In re: Investigation in connection with the case of People v. Gustave Beekman.

BY A. ALDINO: Frank Maguire, Stenog.

GUSTAVE HERMAN BEEKMAN, questioned.

Q What is your name? A Gustave Herman Beekman.

Q Where do you live? A 629 Pacific Street.

Q Are you married or single? A Single.

Q I think I [illegible] this time, as a sort of a reminder. Do you remember the [illegible] conviction, and after your pedigree was taken, that Judge Leibowitz said to you that you must cooperate with the City, State and National authorities, in [illegible] information from him on the question of sentence? A That's right.

Q And you could be asked to you: "Do you understand that, Beekman?" A Yes, and I said, "Yes, sir."

Q And let me ask this: [illegible] you said you understood it, you [illegible] Leibowitz wanted you to tell him the truth? A Yes.

Q And [illegible] to anybody connected with law [illegible] the truth--that was clear?

A [illegible]

Q [illegible], if there is anyone [illegible] the money be, [illegible] the ones; but that [illegible] involve him. That is [illegible]

Q [illegible] that person and we do not [illegible] it--- 5/8/42.

A Yes.

Q [illegible] Herman Beekman.

Q And was it always clear to you? A Yes.

BY CHIEF INVESTIGATOR BALS:

Q It did not seem to be from what we learned tonight, did it?

A No, sir.

BY MR. ALDINO:

Q Beekman, suppose we start off with the time that you moved to Warren Street. What is the address on Warren Street?

A I think it is 139; I really don't know the address. I forgot it. I think it is 139.

Q In any event, it was on Warren Street off Court? A Corner of Court.

Q What kind of a house was it? A It was a three-story building.

Q Did you occupy the whole house? A I rented it.

Q When was it that you rented it? A I rented that house in May.

Q Of what year? A Of 1940.

Q And when did you move out? A In December, 1940.

Q Why did you move out? A I had trouble with the police.

Q And then you moved to? A Pacific Street.

Q 329? A 329 Pacific Street.

Q Now, during the time that you lived on Warren Street, there were any number of men who were queer that visited and frequented that house? A Yes.

Q You knew these men? A I didn't know them outside.

Q From your association in the house? A Yes.

Q You never knew them outside the house? A No, I never met them outside.

Q And were those men known under feminine names? A Some of them were.

Q And was the name of one of them the name of "Wall-Street-Jack"? A Yes.

Q Was there a "Wall-Street-Annie"? A No.

Q Was there a Simon Simone? A Yes.

5.8.42.

Gustave Herman Beekman

Q Was there a Miss Sylvia? A ~~No.~~ Yes. 413.

Q "The Princess"? A Yes.

Q "Miss Newport"? A Yes.

Q Gretchen? A Yes.

Q Who is Gretchen? A His name is Jack Goldberg; that's all I know.

Q Well, now, there was a Carlotta? A Yes; Carl Eckman.

Q You have known Carl Eckman for a long time? A Ten years or more.

Q And did he visit your place over in New York? A Yes.

Q On what street was that? A Forty-third Street.

Q That was also a rooming house? A No, my apartment.

Q Well, did you have a rooming house in New York? A No.

Q Did you have a house where "Queens" frequented? A Yes.

Q And they frequented 329 Pacific Street? A That's right.

Q Now, during the time that you were on Warren Street, you came to know or you had a man by the name of Wilbur Fox visit you there? A Yes.

Q You had known Fox prior to that? A Yes.

Q How long? A About three or four years.

Q Now, were there times when (withdrawn).

Q Where did Fox live at that time, while you were on Warren Street? A Part of the time he lived at 24-A Garden Place and then he moved to 100 St. Marks Avenue.

Q And did he ever come to your house with people? A Yes.

Q And were they civilians? A Yes.

Q Were there any uniformed members of the Army and Navy that he brought there to your house? A No, but he called for uniformed men several times.

Q At your house? A Yes.

Q Did he ever bring any people to your house? A Yes.

Q Civilians? A Yes.

Q And do you recall the names of any of those civilians whom he brought there? A Yes. G.B. 42

Gustave Herman Beckman

Q Who were they? A Mr. Walsh, Mr. Johnson, another fellow from Chicago by the name of Mack, one fellow George Goldie--his name must be Goldberg--George Goldberg, I think it is, a theatrical man.

Q Well, now, you saw those people from time to time? A Yes, I did.

Q At Warren Street? A Yes.

Q You mentioned a Mr. Walsh. Who introduced you to Walsh? A Mr. Fox.

Q And did he tell you who this Walsh was? A No.

Q Did he tell you who those other men were that he brought there? A No, he just said, "Mr. Johnson, Mr. Mack."

Q It seems to me that the other day, when you and I had a talk at this office, you said he introduced some people to you as Chicago salesmen? A Yes, Chicago salesmen.

Q Was Walsh introduced as a Chicago salesman? A No, he wasn't.

Q Did you understand him to be a Chicago salesman? A I took that for granted, because previous to that he had introduced me to some gentlemen from Chicago.

Q Now, did those men, including Walsh, come to your place and patronize you there? A Yes.

Q From time to time? A From time to time.

Q What kind of a looking man was this Robinson, do you say? A Johnson.

Q Johnson? A Johnson is a tall fellow, taller than me, dark complected, kind of a--not a moon face, a long face, and a man around forty.

Q What business was he in? A I believe he was a traveling salesman.

Q Now, will you describe this man, Walsh, for me? A Yes, Mr. Walsh had a roody (phonetic spelling) complexion.

Q When you say roody (phonetic spelling), you mean ruddy?

Gustave Herman Beckman

A Ruddy.

Q Will you explain that for us? A He had like a man that had been drinking--I mean, bloated--and he had a double-chin hanging down, and he had steel gray eyes--rather large eyes--and he had silver hair all turned back, rather effeminate. On the left side was a little more outstanding and he had a little pot belly, and a well dressed man.

Q About how tall? A I should say about five feet, nine or so. He was two or three inches shorter than me.

Q Definitely so? A Definitely so.

Q Now, how many times did he come to your place on Warren Street? A Well, I should say on Warren Street, three or four times.

Q And you have a definite recollection of the times when he came there? A No.

Q You cannot fix the dates? A No.

Q You cannot even tell us in a general way about when it was that he came there? A No.

Q But on each of the occasions when he came to Warren Street was his face always red? A Yes.

Q By that do you mean that it was a flushed red face?

A It was a flushed red face that you would just have to remember.

Q And did you recognize the flushed face when he came in?

A At Warren Street?

Q Yes, on each of those occasions? A Yes.

Q And was it a flushed face that left when Walsh left the place? A Yes.

Q In other words, on each of those occasions his face was always red and flushed? A Yes.

Q Did Fox come there on each of those occasions? A No, only once.

Q Only that first time? A That's right.

5,849

Gustave Herman Beckmann

Q Do you recall the manner of dress of this man, Walsh?

A I recall at Warren Street that he wore a dark suit.

Q That was the first time, was it? A Yes.

Q And what did he wear on the subsequent occasions?

A He always wore a dark suit.

Q And would you say that the man dressed loud or was he more or less of a good dresser? A A conservative dresser, I would say.

Q Now, you moved finally because the police raided your place? A That's right.

Q And you went to Pacific Street? A That's right.

Q Did Walsh again come to Pacific Street? A Yes.

Q And when he came was he alone or was he with somebody?

A He came with Mr. Fox.

Q Now, how long after you left Warren Street was it that you first saw him at Pacific Street? A I would say, three or four months.

Q And when he came into your place, you did not recall who he was? A I didn't recognize him in the hall. I asked Mr. Fox right away, "Who is this gentleman?" He said, "Don't you remember, Mr. Walsh?" I looked at him and I said, "I certainly do."

Q It was only after he reminded you who he was that you remembered, is that it? A That is it.

Q How was he dressed on that occasion? A The first time he wore a dark suit.

Q At Pacific Street? A Yes.

Q And did he have this same ruddy complexion? A Yes.

Q And this same thin, grayish-white hair? A That's right.

Q He looked generally the same as he did on those other visits at Warren Street? A Yes.

Q There was no difference in his complexion from his first visit at Warren Street, and there was no difference after he

5,8,42.

 Gustav Herman Beckman.

left from what it was when he first came into the house?

A No.

Q How many times did he come into your [illegible] Pacific Street? A Oh, I would say seven or [illegible]

Q Now, Mr. Beekman, look, please, as we go along, [illegible] Street this too often! We have got to be very, very careful; give me the truth, no matter who [illegible] here to cover anybody; we are not here to [illegible] anybody; have got to have the truth; do you understand [illegible] sir.

Q Now, how long after the first time he came to Pacific Street did he again come after that? [illegible] month between--five weeks between.

Q Each visit? A Yes, and one day [illegible] following day, and then I didn't see him [illegible]

Q Now, do you remember when that first [illegible] to Pacific Street, or do you have no definite recollection? A No.

Q Can you tell us what part of the year it was? A [illegible] in the early Spring.

Q But that is the nearest you can tell us as to when he came?

A Yes.

Q And then when was the next time he came? A And then he came a month or five weeks later.

Q When he came, did he come in the daytime or the nighttime?

A He came in the nighttime mostly.

Q Do you recall the date? A No.

Q Do you recall what part of the week it was when he came?

A When he came in the evenings?

Q When he came the second time. A No, I do not.

Q You do not know when it was during the week that he came?

A No.

Q When he came the second time, did he come alone? A Yes.

Q And how was he dressed on that occasion? A He was dressed

in his grey suit?

Q Who else was in the house at the time? A [illegible] sailors were there; Mickie, Painter, Jimmy [illegible] there might have been a couple of [illegible]

Q You are now talking about the second time [illegible] ing about Sunday.

Q I am talking about the second time [illegible] recall.

Q You do not remember their names? [illegible]

Q Do you remember who was present [illegible] Pacific Street? A No, I do not.

Q When was the third time he came to [illegible] street?

A I should say the last--as far as I don't remember, the last Sunday in July would be about the third time in Pacific [illegible]

Q That he came to the house? A Yes.

Q That was on a Sunday, you say? A That was on a Sunday afternoon--the only time he came on a Sunday afternoon.

Q He never came at any other time on a Sunday afternoon?

A No, not on an afternoon.

Q Now, on the first occasion, what did he do there? I am talking about Pacific Street. A He sat downstairs in the living room and talked to the sailors that were there for about ten or fifteen minutes, and he walked upstairs.

Q And did he walk upstairs alone? A No.

Q With whom did he go up? A Some sailor.

Q Do you know where they went? A No; they went upstairs.

Q And you occupied the whole house? A I did.

Q Is there a toilet in your house? A Yes.

Q Where? A Up on the top floor and one downstairs.

Q Can you tell us whether or not he went up to use the toilet or to use a room in the house? A I don't know where he went up to, whether to the toilet or to a bedroom.

Q There were four bedrooms, two on the [illegible] and one on the top floor? A Yes.

Q You never on that first occasion actually saw him go into any room? A No.

Q You never spoke to him, did you, after he came down and about what he did upstairs? A No, I did not ask him.

Q Nor did he tell you? A No, he didn't.

Q Did the sailors tell you what happened upstairs? A They said he was a very nice man.

Q Is that all they said? A Yes.

Q And what happened before he left, if anything? A After that, he left.

Q Well, now, did he do anything? A Yes, he gave me money.

Q How much did he give you? A He gave me two dollars.

Q Were there any refreshments served when they went upstairs? A No, he never drank anything, but others did.

Q Others did have something to drink? A Yes.

Q That was while he was there? A Yes.

Q How much did he give you that first time? A Two dollars.

Q Now, could you say whether the two dollars were for the refreshments that were served by you? A Yes.

Q It may have been? A It may have been.

Q Now, the second time that he came to Pico Street, did he go in upstairs? A For awhile.

Q There was a sitting room in the upstairs room? A Yes.

Q And in the rear of that sitting room was the kitchen? A Yes.

Q Now, when he came there were there any refreshments served? A I always served refreshments when anybody came in.

Q There were people there? A Yes.

Q There were always people there? A Evenings, yes.

Q So far as you recall, there were some there when he came? A Yes.

Q And while he was there, refreshments were served? A Yes.

Q And did he remain in the living room [illegible]? A Yes.

Gilbert Hellman

Q Di[illegible] to any other part of the house?

A He went upstairs.

Q And when he went upstairs, did he go up alone? A No.

Q With whom did he go up? A A sailor.

Q What was the sailor's name? A That, I don't remember.

Q What was the sailor's name on the first occasion? A That, I don't remember.

Q Subsequently, did he repair to the living room downstairs?

A Yes.

Q About how long after? A About half an hour later.

Q Did you have a talk with him? A Yes.

Q What did you talk about? A We talked about sex.

Q What? A Sex.

Q Did you talk about what he did upstairs? A No.

Q Did he tell you? A No.

Q Did he volunteer any information? A No.

Q Now, I want the truth! If you and [illegible] you've got to tell me now! A Some[illegible]

Q I am talking about the second time.

Q How many times did he go upstairs? A [illegible] say once.

Q Do you know where he went upstairs? A No.

Q Do you know what floor? A No.

Q Do you know what he did upstairs? A No.

Q Whoever the sailor was, did you see him [illegible] that evening or that day? A Yes.

Q Did you talk with the sailor? A No.

Q The sailor did not say anything to you? A He just said "He was a very nice man," if I asked him.

Q Did you ask him? A Sometimes.

Q On the second occasion? A I said, "How is this man, Mr. Walsh?" and he said, "He is a very nice man."

Q Now, did Mr. Walsh give you any money the second time?

Gustav Hermann Beckmann

A Yes.

Q How much? A Two dollars.

Q Do you know what that two dollars was for? A I surmised it was for the room.

Q This must be of your own knowledge. You say you did not see him use the room? A No.

Q Now, can you tell us whether it was for the use of the room or for the refreshments that you served, or don't you know? A I don't know.

Q When was the next time he came around? A [illegible] the last Sunday in July.

Q And that is the day you say that [illegible] that he came to your House? A Yes.

Q And did he appear on that day the [illegible] other occasions? A Yes, sir.

Q Was his face red at that time? A [illegible]

Q When he came in, it was red? A Yes.

Q And when he left, it was red? A Yes.

Q There was no change in his complexion, it was red? A Yes.

Q Did you have a general conversation with him, an exchange of conversation? A Greetings, as usual.

Q And beyond mere greetings and small talk, there was no thing in particular that you discussed, you say? A Yes.

Q You are sure about it? A Yes.

Q You do not recall what he told you? A Yes, I can't recall.

Q Were there other people in the house at the time? A Yes.

Q How many people were there? A Maybe five or six.

Q Were civilians there? A Yes.

Q And who else? A Sailors.

Q Who were the civilians who were there, if you remember?

A Charles Zuber and Jimmy Maguire, Frank Malurba and sailors.

Q Who were the sailors? A There was Mickie McCabe, and Painter, and every Sunday sailors came down from New London.

5,842

 Gustave Hermann Beckmann

Q. I mean that particular Sunday? A. That particular Sunday. There were sailors from New London too.

Q. Now, on those other two occasions [illegible] how long would he remain? A. In the house?

Q. Yes. A. About an hour.

Q. How long did he remain on the third occasion?

A. Sunday?

Q. Yes. A. I should say about two hours.

Q. How do you fix that day as the last Sunday in July?

A. So far as I can remember, it was the last Sunday in July because the following Sunday we had one wedding.

Q. Whose wedding? A. Bridell, the sailor that lived in my house.

Q. He got married? A. Yes.

Q. The Sunday after? A. Yes.

Q. And that is how you fix the time? A. Yes, I may be wrong on a few days.

Q. Well, if you are wrong on a few days, do you mean that it might have been on Monday? A. No, it was a Sunday.

Q. Then it might have been the Sunday before? A. Yes.

Q. A difference of a week? A. Yes, if I am wrong.

Q. So it was either the last Sunday or next to the last Sunday in July? A. Yes.

Q. But, in any event, the people that you just mentioned were the people that were there? A. Yes.

Q. Now, on that occasion, did he enter the house?

A. Yes.

Q. Walsh did? A. Yes.

Q. And how did he come in? A. I opened the door for him.

Q. Which door did you open, the door on the stoop or the basement door? A. The basement door.

Q. Was that the only entrance that he ever used? A. Yes, he never used any other.

Gustav Hermann Bekkerman

Q. Did he come into the living room? A. Yes.

Q. And were those people there? A. Yes.

Q. Who were the civilians that were there on those other occasions prior to that Sunday? If you do not have a recollection, just say so. A. I don't remember.

Q. That is the truth, now? A. Yes.

Q. No matter whom it hurts, it is the truth, is that correct? A. Yes.

Q. You had a garden in the back yard, did you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have garden furniture there? A. Yes.

Q. And at any time did they use the garden to play bridge in? A. Yes.

Q. And did they play bridge that Sunday afternoon?

A. We always did. I am sure we played bridge.

Q. And were there drinks served? A. Yes; I guess there were refreshments served.

Q. And what kind of drinks were served, do you remember?

A. In the hot weather we used to serve Tom Collins.

Q. Were there Tom Collinses served that day? A. Yes.

Q. And Walsh was present? A. Yes.

Q. What was he doing? A. He was sitting beside Mickie McCabe most of the time.

Q. Was he playing bridge? A. No.

Q. Did Zuber pass drinks around? A. Yes.

Q. You asked him to make up the drinks? A. Yes.

Q. And he went into the kitchen and made them? A. Yes.

Q. And he served drinks all around? A. Yes; I was playing bridge.

Q. Was there a time that this man, Walsh, left the garden?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, you remember distinctly, do you not, that when he entered that house his complexion was the same as on previous occasions? A. Yes.

Gertrude Hausman Belk

Q. And what was his complexion? A. Reddish.

Q. Do you recall how he was dressed? A. Yes.

Q. Now, when you say reddish, you mean a definite red, a color characteristic of a man suffering from high blood pressure, showing on his face? A. Between high blood pressure and a man who had been drinking and you see blotches on the skin.

Q. You are sure of that? A. Yes.

Q. Did he remain in the garden all the time or did he leave there? A. No, he went in the house.

Q. Did you remain in the garden while he went into the house? A. Yes.

Q. You continued to play cards? A. Yes, bridge.

Q. Whom did you play with? A. I played bridge with the waiters there.

Q. Did you see him go into the house alone? A. Now, Michie McCabe went with him.

Q. You mean they both left the garden and went into the kitchen? A. Yes.

Q. Now, was there a time when they remained away from the garden? A. Yes.

Q. How long were they away from the garden? A. I would say a good half hour.

Q. You do not know where they went? A. They went upstairs.

Q. Did you see them go upstairs? A. Yes.

Q. Could you see from the garden where they went?

A. I could see them go upstairs, but not what room they went into.

Q. You could see them from the garden? A. Yes.

Q. And who went up first? A. Mr. Walsh went up first.

Q. Beyond seeing them go upstairs, you could not see where they actually went? A. No.

Q. Can you tell us whether they used the toilet or went to a bedroom? A. No.

Kristin Hansen Berkman

Q. You are sure about that? A. Yes.

Q. But if anything happened in that house on that occasion, it was without your knowledge? A. Yes.

Q. Because, as you say, you saw nothing, is that right?

A. That's right.

Q. Now, I do not want to put words into your mouth, and I do not want to try to ask questions where you have to answer yes or no. You tell me the story; I was not there; you say you were there. A. They went into the house, walked upstairs. I sat down playing bridge. A half an hour elapsed or so, and they came down and talked, and then he went in the house again and Painter, the other sailor, went with him, and they went upstairs, and I was still playing bridge, and a half an hour or so [illegible] down, and then he said to me, "You know, George, I have to go." I said, "Why don't you stay and have dinner with us?" He said, "No, I have to go to Boston." And, at the time I said to him, "I thought you came from Chicago." He said, "You know, George, I go everywhere." And I took him to the door and he gave me four dollars, and he left, and as I came in, I said to Mickie McCabe, "How do you like this gentleman?" He said, "He is a very nice man, Mr. Walsh is." I said, "Maybe he is the Senator, who knows?"

Q. You said that to McCabe? A. Yes.

Q. What prompted you to say, "Maybe he is the Senator"?

A. Because it is the same name, and I have heard rumors about Mr. Walsh.

Q. So that, based upon rumors and based upon the name Walsh, you said, "It must be the Senator"? A. Yes, that is what I said.

Q. You have no other independent information at all?

A. No.

Q. No one ever introduced him to you as Senator Walsh?

 Gustave Herman Beckman

A. No.

Q. So that when you used the word "Senator", you were merely guessing? A. That's right.

Q. Were you trying to show Mickie that you had important people coming into the house and wanting to impress him?

A. No.

Q. Zuber was there, too, was he not? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Zuber speak to him? A. No.

Q. Did they talk together? A. Yes.

Q. Now, after he left, did you have [illegible]

A. What I don't remember.

Q. Now, was it to Zuber you said, "[illegible] Walsh", or was it to Mickie? A. [illegible]

Q. And you did not say it to Zuber, [illegible] there in the kitchen and evidently [illegible]

Q. In other words, it was only a remark [illegible] heard by people other than Zuber, it was directed [illegible]

Q. And the remark was not directed to anybody [illegible]

A. No.

Q. It was just a general statement? A. [illegible] ment.

Q. Were you just boasting about it? A. No, I was [illegible] ing; I just said, "It may be".

Q. Did he look any different when he left the house than he looked when he came in? A. No, He looked the same.

Q. The same red complexion? A. Yes.

Q. The clothes looked the same? A. Yes.

Q. No disarrangement of the clothes that you could see?

A. No.

Q. No disarrangement of the hair that you could see?

A. No.

Q. It was just the same man with the same complexion, with the same physical marks that you saw on those other occasions?

 Gertrude Hermann Berkman

A. Yes.

Q. No difference? A. No.

Q. And you saw him again after that, [illegible]

not see him before October or November [illegible]

Q. And who was there when he came that time? A. A [illegible]

time I remember distinctly there was no sailors.

Q. Were there any civilians? A. Frank Malurba was there.

Q. Were there any other civilians besides [illegible]

A. That I don't remember.

Q. Was Zuber there? A. I really don't remember.

Q. How many times do you recall that Zuber was present [illegible]

Walsh was there? A. I can only recall a couple of times.

Q. How many times? A. I would say two.

Q. What happened on this next occasion when he came?

A. He was talking awhile and he said, "Lovey, do you have any sailors around?" I said, "No, there's no sailors around." And he started to speak to Frank Malurba, and I left the living room and left them talking, and after awhile, they went upstairs and stayed about a half an hour, and both of them came down, and Mr. Walsh left.

Q. Did he give you any money? A. He left me at the door and he said, "Good-buy" and gave me two dollars.

Q. Did he look just the same going out as he did coming in?

A. Yes.

Q. The same red complexion? A. Yes.

Q. In other words, every time you ever laid eyes on the man from the first, he always had that same red complexion?

A. Yes.

Q. Deep red? A. Deep red.

Q. Do you know what he did with Malurba when he went upstairs with him? A. No.

Q. Did he ever tell you? A. No.

Q. Did Malurba ever tell you? A. No.

5-8-42

Gustave Peterson-Sackson

Q. Have you ever been told by anybody what they did upstairs?

A. Some of them did, yes.

Q. Who said it? A. Some of my queen friends.

Q. About whom? A. Not about Mr. Walsh.

Q. You are trying to tell me now that some of your queen friends, otherwise known as homosexuals, told you what they did when they went upstairs? A. Yes.

Q. Did Walsh ever tell you? A. No.

Q. Did Malurba ever tell you? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. Many times.

Q. Was that when he went upstairs with Walsh? A. No, he said nothing about Walsh.

Q. Well, now, be careful; you said that Malurba told you many times. Did he ever tell you what he did with Walsh?

A. No.

Q. You try and think, mister; we want the truth. You say he never told you, is that correct? A. Yes.

Q. Nor did Walsh tell you? A. No.

Q. And you saw nothing? A. No.

Q. Was there anybody in the house on any of those occasions when they went upstairs who told you that they saw them in the room together, whether it was Malurba, the sailor painter, or anybody else? A. No.

Q. So, if you have told anybody since you were convicted of sodomy that Walsh went upstairs with anyone of those people and indulged in immoral practices, it is something that you personally knew nothing about, is that correct? A. Yes.

Q. It is only your imagination that tells you that? A. Yes.

Q. And you have nothing upon which you can put your finger and say, I know of my own knowledge that such-and-such a thing happened? A. No.

Q. Now, how many times after that did Walsh come around?

A. He came about four weeks later again.

Q. And when he came about four weeks later again, it was a repetition of those other affairs? A. Yes.

Q. He went somewhere in the house with somebody? A. [illegible]

Q. You do not know where he went? A. No.

Q. You do not know what he did? A. No.

Q. Is that the truth, sir? A. Yes.

Q. Was there anything different about his complexion on those occasions? A. No.

Q. Listen, I do not care whom it hurts, I want the truth. You are sure about it? A. Yes.

Q. And that is the same story on the [illegible] occasions, is that correct? A. Yes.

Q. From the first time you ever met [illegible] the last time he visited you, is it your [illegible] complexion was always the same, the same [illegible] A. That's right.

Q. You prepared several affidavits, [illegible] on April 30th of this year, and one [illegible] right.

Q. And the one on April 30th, was that [illegible] prepared prior to your conviction or after your conviction [illegible] day? A. The same day.

Q. About what time of the day of [illegible] ten and twelve.

Q. This affidavit, or rather, photostatic copy [illegible] you have signed? A. Yes.

Q. Was this an affidavit that was prepared for you or was written for you? A. I didn't write it down.

Q. Who write it? A. My attorney.

Q. Harvey L. Strelzin? A. Harvey L. Strelzin.

Q. Now, did you read this affidavit before you signed it? A. No.

Q. Was there anybody else present besides you and Mr. Strelzin? A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Strelzin read it to you? A. No.

Q. You are sure of that? A. Positive.

Q. You told him that you rented the house and lived there since January 1st, 1941, at 328 Pacific Street, is that correct? A. Correct, Mr.

Q. And you mentioned a number of people that visited you there, is that not? A. That's right, Mr.

Q. And you told him about one [illegible] about fifty-five years old, [illegible] in the affidavit? A. That's right.

Q. You also mentioned in this affidavit [illegible] He also mentioned in the affidavit and alleged [illegible] referring to Wall Street [illegible] "You many occasions protested your loyalty to Germany." Did he ever protest [illegible] Germany to you? A. No.

Q. Did he ever profess it to anybody [illegible]

A. No.

Q. You never heard him say anything about Germany? A. No.

Q. That is the truth, is it? A. No.

Q. That is a lie? A. That is a lie.

Q. Did you tell your lawyer that? A. No, I didn't tell him.

Q. And if it says in this affidavit what I have read, it is something that you know nothing about? A. That's right.

Q. Now, you go on to say, "The first time Senator Walsh came to my home," etc. on Warren Street. Did you say to your lawyer that that was the first time Senator Walsh came to your house? A. I used Mr. Walsh.

Q. You are sure about that? A. Yes.

Q. Did you authorize him to use the word "Senator"? A. No.

Q. [illegible] the word "Senator"? A. Yes.

Q. And is this a lie to you that the word "Senator" is there? A. Yes.

Q. [illegible] that you [illegible] a few moments

[illegible]

age that the Judge warned you to cooperate with the District Attorney and with the authorities and with the Probation Department too, as a matter of fact? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any knowledge as to where this affidavit was to go after it was signed by you? A. I took for granted it was to go to the District Attorney's office.

Q. Did you know that it was to be given by your lawyer to any newspaper, particularly the New York Post? A. No.

Q. Did you authorize him to give it to any newspaper?

A. No.

Q. Did you particularly authorize him to turn it over to the New York Post? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any knowledge that it was to be published in the newspaper or excerpts of it published in the newspaper?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you understand that your lawyer was to take it, from what you have told him, to give it to the District Attorney or the Probation Officer? A. Yes.

Q. It was with your complete disapproval that he did that?

A. It was with my complete disapproval that he gave it to the newspaper.

Q. You go on to talk about George Warner or Madam Fox?

A. Yes.

Q. He is the man who introduced you to Mr. Walsh?

A. To Mr. Walsh.

Q. When the affidavit reads, as it does, "Senator Walsh was introduced to me by Madam Fox as Mr. Walsh," did you tell your lawyer that? Did you mention "Senator Walsh" to your lawyer? A. No, Mr. Walsh.

Q. Did you authorize him to use the word "Senator" here?

A. Not

Q. As a matter of fact, do you know whether or not he was a Senator? A. No.

Q. Were you still imagining him to be a senator, as you did on that other occasion when you made the generalized [illegible]

[illegible] time.

Q. It was purely imagination on your part? A. Purely imagination on account of the name.

Q. Now, you go on to say here that "Senator Walsh would kiss the sailors, hug them, pet them and lay all over them," and so forth. A. I didn't say "kiss them".

[illegible] say Senator [illegible] Walsh [illegible] the sailors.

Q. In other words, you did not say Senator Walsh? A. No.

Q. And you did not say "kiss the sailors"? A. No.

Q. It is not the truth? A. No.

Q. It is a lie? A. Yes.

Q. [illegible] you did not authorize you [illegible] it? A. No.

Q. [illegible] if it was in there, it was without your authority or consent? A. Yes.

[illegible] words, you are [illegible] that what [illegible] this affidavit [illegible] truth [illegible] something that [illegible] him about [illegible]

[illegible] this [illegible] and [illegible] Arthur [illegible] Walsh [illegible] you liked [illegible] it was [illegible]

Yes [illegible]

[illegible] and approval? [illegible]

[illegible] your [illegible]

[illegible] truth, are you [illegible]

[illegible] Walsh [illegible]

not, how? A. Yes, I am every word.

Q. No question about it? A. No question, every word.

Q. You have no interest in protecting anybody? A. No.

Q. You want to tell us the full truth? A. Nothing but the truth.

Q. You know, only by the truth can you help yourself, or your sentence? A. That's right.

Q. Eberfeld visited your place on what day? A.

Q. What was he known as? A. As a [illegible] with Hitler and Nazi Guard.

Q. At any time that this man, Walsh, was [illegible] in your house? A. Well, [illegible] Eberfeld also came to the house.

Q. What Sunday was that? A. [illegible]

Q. Was that the Sunday that Zuber [illegible] in the garden of the [illegible] day of a very short conversation [illegible] and Eberfeld [illegible]

Q. Did you overhear the conversation? A. [illegible] very brief, whatever they said.

Q. So when you say in your affidavit [illegible] and Zuber said were in the garden of your home [illegible] very brief conversation? A. Yes.

Q. And when you go on to say, "Mr. [illegible] officer of the German army and very proud of it," and that he always said that Germany would win the war, no matter what happened, and that Hitler was his God, did you overhear him say that to this man, Walsh? A. No.

Q. Whom was he talking to when he said that? A. That was conversation between me and Eberfeld sometimes.

Q. So that, even though you incorporated the conversation that you had with Eberfeld, where he said those things about Hitler being his God, in the same paragraph with Walsh [illegible]

 Gustav Herman Beckmann

having a talk with him in the garden [illegible]
these matters that he discussed [illegible]
Q. You are sure about that? A. [illegible]
Q. Do you know Donald O'Neil?
Q. Did he frequent your place?
Q. Do you know a man by the name [illegible]
Q. He is an artist, is he not?
Q. Did he frequent your place?
Q. Both of these men are quiet?
Q. Now, you go on to say that [illegible]
occasions, Eiberfeld visited your [illegible]
and he brought sailors there?
Q. Do you recall the sailors [illegible]
A. No, I do not.
Q. What conversations, if any, [illegible]
A. Well, I heard him ask them [illegible]
if they were going to Iceland.
Q. And was that the general tone and [illegible]
tion? A. The general tone with [illegible]
Q. Did you ever see any of these sailors [illegible]
in their pockets? A. Well, [illegible]
card up here in the top pocket.
Q. Did you ever see Eiberfeld take [illegible]
occasion I saw Eiberfeld when the sailor sat on the [illegible]
He took his liberty card out and read it; he didn't tell [illegible]
his name, or whatever it was, and the sailor put it back in
his pocket.
Q. Now, you go on to say in your affidavit that a German by
the name of Herman would accompany Mr. Eiberfeld. Was that
Herman Muller? A. Yes.
Q. Do you know if he lived with Eiberfeld at 84 Prospect
Street, Brooklyn? A. Yes.
Q. How old a man was this Herman? A. Maybe about thirty
five years.

Louis Herman [illegible]

Q. And did you have a talk with him about his leanings toward Germany? A. Yes, he said that all the gold we have here in the United States is no good, and he, of course, was very much for Germany. He didn't say anything about the Army. Elberfeld never spoke about the Army; he always spoke about the Navy.

Q. Did you ever visit Elberfeld at his home? A. Once.

Q. Was it a social visit? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever take sailors to him there? A. No.

Q. Did you ever furnish him with sailors? A. No.

Q. Did he ever furnish you with sailors? A. Yes, he brought sailors over, but he took them with him again.

Q. Did he ever give you any money? A. When we served refreshments, coffee and sandwiches or refreshments, that's the time he used to give me a dollar when he left.

Q. As a matter of fact, was it not a practice in your place that whenever refreshments were served in your place, that civilians would pay? A. On a Sunday.

Q. Did sailors and soldiers pay? A. Some of them paid.

Q. Was that a general practice? A. Yes, for food.

Q. Did they ever pay for drinks? A. No.

Q. What kind of drinks were served there? A. I served Swedish punch.

Q. What is this Swedish punch? A. Swedish punch consists of alcohol, sugar, water and arrack.

Q. You go on and say, "In the early Spring of 1941 Herman came to my home with a soldier from Georgia, a southern boy"? A. That's right.

Q. Was there any conversation that you overheard between them? A. We were only say three in the house at the time, sitting in the living room.

Q. When was that? A. That would be in the very late Fall.

Q. Are you sure about that? A. Yes, it was before Christmas.

Q. Well, the Affidavit says "In the early Spring of 1941".

J. 8. 44

Gustav Hellmuth Beckman

A. In 1941?

Q. In the early Spring. Which was it, in the very late Fall or the early Spring? A. It was in the very late Fall.

Q. Did you tell your lawyer, "In the early Spring or late," or was it the late Fall that you told him? A. I said, "In the Fall."

Q. So that in the early Spring of 1941 was not the time Muller brought him? A. No.

Q. That is not true, is it? A. No.

Q. You didnot authorize your lawyer to put this in here? A. No, I didn't.

Q. And what was the conversation you overheard between Herman and the soldier? A. The conversation was that Herman asked him where he came from, where he was going, and the soldier said that he was going to New Foundland, and Herman asked him when he was going. That I don't recall the answer to, and Herman asked him, "How many are going?" and I don't remember the answer to that, and I served some refreshment and they kept on talking and Herman took him back. He said, "I am going to take this poor soldier back to 26th Street Army Base; he doesn't know his way."

Q. Who paid for the refreshments? A. I did.

Q. You made your living from the money that you received from refreshments? A. Yes.

Q. And the renting of rooms, is that correct? A. Yes.

Q. You have no other source of income? A. I have a little income from my bonds.

Q. You go on in the affidavit to say that there was such a man as Carl Wainwright, known as Miss Wainwright? A. Yes.

Q. Simon Simone? A. Yes.

Q. And a man named Andrew, known as "the prince"? A. Yes.

Q. They were people that frequented your place? A. Wainwright frequented my place at Warren Street, but he was never at Pacific Street.

Gustave Herman Beckman

Q. Were they "queens" too? A. "The Princess" was in my place only once. "The Princess" works in Newport, Rhode Island, at number 30 Carroll Street.

Q. You knew Gunner Miller? A. Yes.

Q. Was he a "queen"? A. Yes.

Q. How about Carl Eckman? A. He's a queen too; also a Swede.

Q. I am reading the names as I go along in the affidavit: Carlson? A. Yes.

Q. Was he known by any feminine name? A. [illegible]

Q. And the affidavit refers to the restaurant where he is employed? A. He is in the ~~Delpheim~~ Castlemere on 8th Street.

Q. And you mentioned Donald O'Dell? A. Yes.

Q. You say he works in a German warehouse? A. Yes.

Q. What kind of a warehouse is that? A. [illegible] furniture.

Q. You mean by German warehouse, it is a German name? A. Yes.

Q. Is that his right name, O'Dell? A. [illegible] name.

Q. Is that the Vanderhoe & Lafayette warehouse in Newark? A. Yes.

Q. You go on and say, "~~Senator Walsh~~ of my knowledge, put down on (committed sodomy) Frank Malinka and Frank Liddle." A. ~~Mr. Walsh~~. That's not true, Mr. I did not say it.

Q. "McCabe was transferred to the United States Ship Illinois. Mickie McCabe was a United States sailor." Did you say that to your lawyer? A. No, Mickie McCabe was not around that late in the Fall.

Q. I am not saying about when it was. Did you tell your lawyer about Senator Walsh doing this act? A. No.

Q. Did you say that was Senator Walsh? A. No.

Q. That too was something he put down without your knowledge? A. Yes, without my knowledge.

Gustave Leonard Barkus

Q. You say it was without your knowledge that he wrote that "Senator Walsh got down on Frank Valurba and Wickle McCabe"? A. That is not true. It can't be true, because I couldn't say those things. That I did not see.

Q. You have no proof of what is contained in this affidavit.

A. No.

Q. There is no question about it? A. No.

Q. In this next paragraph you say that Senator Walsh was invited by you to stay for Sunday dinner and that he said he would not, because he had to go to Boston. What is the occasion that you spoke about before?

Q. Now, when you mention "Senator Walsh" here, do you report that it was a Mr. Walsh? A. Yes.

Q. And that is how you told it to your lawyer?

Q. Do you know of any reason why the word "Senator" appears so many times in this affidavit? A. I don't know why that appears like that; I really don't know.

Q. And you are sure that you never mentioned "Senator" to your lawyer? A. Yes.

Q. Whose idea was it to mention "Senator"? A. I don't know.

Q. Then you go on to speak of Erle. That is the man that you told the F.B.I. agents the other day was a man that used to wear a monocle; is that right? A. Yes.

Q. And that is contained in that statement? A. That is right.

Q. Now, after this paragraph in which you talk about Erle, the man that used to wear the monocle, you have a short paragraph here, "Senator Walsh met and spoke to Charles Zuber in my home on many occasions." Now, which is the truth? A. I would say a couple of times, Mr. Walsh.

Q. How many times? A. I would say two times.

Q. Then it was not many occasions? A. No.

Q. Did you tell your lawyer when he wrote this affidavit it was many occasions? A. I may have said "many occasions".

S.8,42

Gustav Herman Backman

Q. And that is not the truth? A. No.

Q. The truth is what? A. Two times.

Q. And again, did you mention "Senator"? A. No; positively not.

Q. Every time the word "Senator" is mentioned here, you say definitely that it was something that the lawyer wrote in the affidavit, unauthorized by you? A. Unauthorized by me, that's right.

Q. And then towards the end you say, Mr. Elberfeld brought different sailors from time to time to your home every time he came to your home. Is that true? A. Not every time he came.

Q. Is that right, Elberfeld brought different sailors in the United States Navy every time he came to your home, is that the truth? A. Not every time.

Q. Was it some of the times? A. Most of the times.

Q. So this is not so? A. No.

Q. This is not the truth? A. No.

Q. Then you go on to say that on some occasions he came with Herman and a man known as John Cavanagh? A. That's right.

Q. Cavanagh is "a queer" too? A. Only once; that's the time they had the two British sailors with them.

Q. You say Elberfeld came with Herman and one John Cavanagh. You do not mean to say more than once? A. No; he only came once with Cavanagh.

Q. So that if there appears in this affidavit that Cavanagh came more than once, that is not so? A. No.

Q. It was only once that he came with Elberfeld? A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell your lawyer that Cavanagh is held as a material witness in the killing of a sailor? A. Yes.

Q. Is that something you heard? A. Yes, he said he was going to be a material witness; he told me that himself.

G.B.H.
Gustav Herman Frekman

Q. Did Eiberfeld ever come to your home with fellows in the British Navy? A. Yes.

Q. This is your signature, you signed it, is it? A. Yes.

Q. I have gone through this affidavit with you right from the start, taking paragraph by paragraph, is it? A. Yes.

Q. Did you swear to this affidavit? A. No, I did not swear; I just signed; that's all. I didn't see any oath.

Q. Did your lawyer ask you to raise your right hand and to swear to the affidavit and that the contents of the affidavit is true? A. No.

Q. And you did not take any oath at all? A. No, I took no oath.

Q. Nor did he require you to say that the contents of this affidavit are true? A. No.

Q. You are sure about it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, this affidavit of May 4th, 1942, you looked over this evening before I started to take the statement from you, Mr. Beckman? A. Yes, I have read that.

Q. You go on here and mention about a Senator Walsh and Donald O'Dell and Fox, when he lived at 22 Garden Place, and what happened on different occasions, is that right? A. That's right.

Q. You say Senator Walsh came to my house for the last time in the latter part of January, 1942? A. What is Mr. Walsh; correct that please.

Q. As you go along in your affidavit, you refer to Walsh as "the Senator". Now, did you ever tell your lawyer to use those words? A. I couldn't have said such a thing.

Q. When you mentioned his name, you referred to him as Mr. Walsh? A. Mr. Walsh and not Senator Walsh.

Q. For instance, on page four of the affidavit, where you say, "whenever the Senator arrived" and down further, "the Senator always made himself at home" and so on and so forth.

Beckman

occasion to asked the senator when he was coming again,"
Is that the way you spoke to your lawyer about him?
A. No, I said Mr. Walsh, that I asked him when he was

[illegible] words, that is not the language you used?
A. That is no my language.
Q. And repeatedly, where it appears in the affidavit that "the Senator" this and "the Senator" that and "the Senator" the other thing, you always referred to him as Mr. Walsh? A. Yes, not as "the Senator".
Q. [illegible] you ever authorize your lawyer to put it down this way? A. No. I used the language, Mr. Walsh.
Q. And not "the Senator"? A. That's right.
Q. Now, I think you said something before I started to take this statement that there was an error with regard to the question of gifts around Christmas time. In connection with Mr. Fox? A. Yes, I had distinctly corrected him about that. Mr. Fox did not give those presents to sell (Here are [illegible]) he gave them to people who lived in his [illegible]
Q. [illegible] Now, as it does not state that Mr. [illegible] gave [illegible] gifts to distribute [illegible] Mr. Fox [illegible] were children [illegible]
Q. [illegible] said [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] he wouldn't be [illegible] Christmas presents, [illegible] as he received [illegible] has been very [illegible] story in the [illegible]
[illegible] I signed my [illegible]
[illegible] Beckwith.

Q. Did your attorney act as a notary and ask you to swear whether it was the truth or not? A. No.

Q. You just signed your name? A. Yes.

Q. Did you read it before you signed your name? A. No.

Q. Did your lawyer read it to you? A. No.

Q. Did you authorize him to give this affidavit to anybody but to the proper authorities? A. Now, I understood it was going to Judge Leibowitz.

Q. And that affidavit did go to Judge Leibowitz? A. I don't know.

Q. Now, you were shown a photograph, were you not, [illegible] to identify? A. Yes.

Q. Who showed you the photograph? [illegible] and the [illegible] people.

Q. Did Mr. Strelkin show you one? A. [illegible]

Q. Where was that? A. In court, [illegible] three different photographs which [illegible]

Q. Well, now, did you not write [illegible] that this is the picture of the [illegible]

Q. Who told you to write that down? A. [illegible]

Q. Was that your language or did he [illegible] down? A. That was his language.

Q. And you say that, having looked at the photograph, you think it is Mr. Walsh? A. That's right.

Q. Are you sure about it? A. Yes, it looks very much like Mr. Walsh.

Q. Can you positively say that it is Mr. Walsh? A. No, I can't say that.

Gilbert Vanderbilt Coit

CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF KINGS) SS:

On this 8th day of May, 1949, before me personally came GUSTAVE HERMAN BEEKMAN to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed and subscribed to each of the thirty-two (32) pages comprising the foregoing statement, and he acknowledged to me that he executed and subscribed to the same.

Charles T. Schenck

CHARLES T. SCHENCK
Notary Public, State of New York
Kings Co. Clk's No. 1630, Reg. No. [illegible]
Commission Expires [illegible]

Gustave Beekman. May 15th 49

This is the individual who I referred to as Senator Walsh who had visited my house. But I know that this individual is not Senator Walsh. But is Doc. from Conn. No one by the name of Senator Walsh or Mr Walsh ever visited my house.

Gustave Beckman.

Witness:
R. G. Newby, Special Agent, F. B. I., N. Y. C.
May 15, 1942

II

This man is the same person referred to in picture No. I and who I know as "Doc".

Charles Fred Faber

Witnesses:

R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F. B. I., N. Y. C.

A. J. Spigner - Special Agent - F. B. I. N. Y. C.

New York City, N. Y.
May 14, 1942

I

This is the man whom I have seen at Beckman's house in Brooklyn at 329 Pacific St. and who was introduced to me as "Doc." This is the man identical with the individual referred to in the statement that I made to special agent Spigner on May 2, and May 4, 1942, as having visited Beckman's house in July and October 1941.

Charles Fred Faber

This is the person whom Beckman told me was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

Charles Fred Faber

Witnesses:

R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.

A. J. Spigner - Special agent - F.B.I. - N.Y.C.

New York City N.Y.
May 14, 1942

Exhibit # 3

III

This is a picture of the man whom I first thought to be "Doc" because of the similarity of the two men. After seeing pictures marked No. I and II whom I now recognize as the true likeness of "Doc", I can positively state that this is not the picture of "Doc" who visited Beekman's house.

Charles Fred Guber

Witnesses:
R. A. Newby, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.
A. H. Spigner, Special Agent - F.B.I. - N.Y.C.

New York City, N.Y.
May 14, 1942